THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 116. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THAT TREATY.

How Was it Obtained for Publication?—Investigation of the Senate Committee.

Senators Carpenter, Conkling, Trumbull, Sumner, and Davis, the special committee appointed to inquire in relation to the publication of the Anglo-American treaty, had a meeting yesterday evening, and proceeded to the examination of witnesses. Among others summoned and examined were Mr. J. M. Morris, Executive Clerk of the Senate; Mr. Flagg, a clerk in the office of the Executive Clerk; Mr. Z. L. White, correspondent of the New York *Tribune;* Mr. H. J. Ramsdell, correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial,* and Mr. George W. Adams, correspondent of the New York *World.*

Messrs. Morris and Flagg were examined principally with reference to whether the copy obtained by the *Tribune* was a Senate copy, and they seemed to prove conclusively that it was not. Mr. White, in his testimony, fully exonerated Mr. Flagg and every other officer and attache of the Senate.

He described the kind of paper upon which the copy of the treaty he had was printed, and this proved that it was a State Department copy, and not a Senate copy. When this fact was shown, and the further fact that no Senator, or employe or attache of the Senate, was responsible for the publication, Mr. Trumbull suggested that the committee could not go beyond that, and he did not seem to be disposed to push the matter further.

Mr. White was questioned as to how, in what manner, and from whom he obtained the copy of the treaty he had telegraphed, but he positively declined to answer any question in relation to it, or to say who was in his office on the night in question, or whether he had actually purchased it, or what he paid for it.

Mr. Ramsdell also refused to answer line questions. The committee, after consultation, decided that these questions ought to be answered, and notified Messrs. White and Ramsdell that they would be compelled to report them to the Senate and have them brought to the bar for contempt.

Mr. Adams testified that he knew nothing about the publication in the *Tribune,* or how it was obtained for that paper. He stated, however, in answer to questions put by the committee, that the document had been offered to him, but he declined to purchase at the price demanded.

Mr. Bancroft Davis, Assistant Secretary of State, was summoned, but failed to appear before the committee. He wrote a note, however, stating that the document did not come from the State Department, and informed the committee that he had other business to attend to, and could not now appear in answer to the summons. If a newspaper man should write such a letter as that written by Mr. Davis he would be hauled up very quickly for contempt. Now let the same measure be meted out to the Assistant Secretary.

The farce will be continued to-day, when Messrs. Finley Anderson, Donn Piatt, and several employes of the Senate will be examined. The committee will hardly be more successful than they were to-day, for newspaper men are not so easily terrified by threats of imprisonment for contempt. Such a course is nearly played out, and this case will doubtless finish the business, and convince the Senate that it is utterly useless to attempt to conceal from the public information in which all are interested, and which they may demand to know and have discussed by the public press.—*Washington Patriot, yesterday.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Wednesday, May 17, 1871.

There is no material change in the prominent features of the money market. Lenders are supplied largely in excess of wants, and the banks are sending their funds into the country for temporary employment. The demand to-day, even for call loans, is without spirit, and good borrowers obtain all they want on Government or stock collateral securities at very favorable rates. 4 to 5 per cent. is the range. There is very little paper making or offering, and 6 per cent. is the prevailing rate both at the banks and on the street.

Gold continues quiet but strong, the sales ranging from 111¼@111⅜, closing at the latter.

Government bonds are dull but steady, prices ruling steady at about last night's figures.

A large business was done at the Stock Board at a general advance in prices. Sales of new City 6s at 103, and Lehigh Gold Loan at 92@92¼, the latter for small bonds.

Reading Railroad was active and strong, selling at 57@57 1-16. Large sales of Pennsylvania at 61¼@61⅝, closing at ⅝. Sales of Camden and Amboy at 129; Lehigh Valley at 63½, and Little Schuylkill at 45¾@46.

Canal stocks were quiet but firm. Sales of Lehigh at 35½.

Central Transportation changed hands at 49½.

In Passenger Railways no sales were made. 22 was bid for Hestonville; 30 for Spruce and Pine; and 60½ for Second and Third Streets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 C & A m 6s,'89 94	800 sh Penna R.... 61¾		
$300 Pa & N Y C 7s 99	100	do.....s60. 61¾	
$3000 City 6s, New..103	100	do.....b30. 61¾	
$1000 Leh gold L... 92	100	do.....s30. 61¾	
$500 do..... 92¾	200	do.....b45. 61¾	
$1000 Susq C l 6s..... 90¾	400	do.....b30. 61¾	
$1000 Pa R gen mt.. 95¾	225	do..... 61¾	
100 sh C & A R.b30. 129	15	do..... 61¾	
50 do.....s5. 129	100	do..... 61¾	
127 sh Read R...s5. 57	100 sh Lit Sch R.b60 46		
1000 do.....57 1-16	50	do..... 45¾	
400 do.....s60. 57	100 sh Leh Nav St.. 35¾		
200 do.....b5. 57¾	100	do.....b60. 35¾	
27 sh Com'h Pk.... 54	1 sh Leh V R.... 61¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 Sun & E 7s...100	$500 Cata R 7s..... 96		
$3500 City 6s, New.103¼	22 sh Cam & Am...129¼		
$200 do.....103	225 do.....130		
$3000 do.....103¼	100 sh Cata R..... 21		
100 sh Reading R...57 31	17 sh Penna R...all. 62¾		
200 do.....57 44	294 do...allot. 62¾		
100 do b30 57 44	50 do..... 62¾		
100 do.....s60. 57¾			

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¼@117⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 111¾@111¾; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do., July, 1865, 113¾@113¾; do., July, 1867, 113¾@113¾; do. July, 1868, 113¾@113¾; 10-40s, 109¾@109⅞. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 115¾@115¾. Gold, 111¾@112.

NAES & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:

10·00 A. M.	111¾	11·12 A. M.		111¾
10·02 "	111¾	11·13 "		111¾
10·03 "	111¾	11 14 "		111¾
10·10 "	111¾	11·20 "		111¾
10·24 "	111¾	11·22 "		111¾
10·40 "	111¾	11·25 "		111⅞

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, May 17.—Bark is freely offered at $30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron, without finding buyers.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is nominal at 8@8¼c. per lb. In Timothy nothing doing to fix prices. Flaxseed if here would command $2·10@2·15.

The Flour market is quiet at former prices. The demand continues to be limited to the wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1200 barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·75@6; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $6·75@7·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7·50, and fancy brands at $7·75@8·50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·75@6. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The demand for Wheat has somewhat fallen off, but holders are firm in their views. Sales of 4000 bushels at $1·60@1·67 for common and good, up to $1·66@1·62 for choice Indiana red; $1·65@1·69 for Ohio do.; $1·66@1·70 for amber, and $1·65@1·75 for white. Rye is firm at $1·18@1·20 for Pennsylvania, and $1·10 for Southern. Corn is quiet at the decline of yesterday. Sales of 700 bushels Delaware yellow at 78c., and 600 bushels Western mixed at 75c. Oats are held firmly, and 4000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 64@65c.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Whisky is unchanged. 20 barrels Western ironbound sold at 93c.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Grand Assault at Hand.

Dissensions in the Commune.

Column Vendome Destroyed.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Pennsylvania Republicanism.

The State Convention.

Geary and the Presidency.

Senator Scott on the Situation.

More Coal Mining Outrages.

The Crisis in Mexico.

A Great Railway Scheme.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Destruction of the Vendome Column.

PARIS, May 16.—On Tuesday night there was a tremendous scene at the fall of the Column Vendome. At half-past 5 this afternoon the fall was announced for 2 o'clock, and all the balconies in the Place Vendome were thronged with ladies. The Rues de la Paix and Castiglione were crowded. Three bands of music arrived while the workmen were engaged in chipping the face of the column. M. Abadie next arrived and inspected the windlass. The excitement was intense.

M. Rochefort next appeared, and the people crowded around him, giving him loud cheers. Soon all the arrangements were completed, and then bugles sounded; the cable was stretched and tightened; the column stood firm. The windlass broke, and the pulley flew into the air, and descended, striking a sailor, and wounding him. After this accident, M. Abadie declared that he needed two hours to repair the tackle. At a quarter past five o'clock it was given out that the column would not fall before seven o'clock. A general expression of disapprobation went through the crowd. M. Abadie was accused of complicity with the Versailles Government, and threatened with the guillotine. At twenty minutes past five o'clock the cable was again stretched for the work of demolition.

Suddenly, to the surprise of the spectators, the vast column moved and swayed. It next swept magnificently down and burst into fragments as it struck the earth. It fell lengthwise in the Rue de la Paix exactly on the manure-cushion prepared for it, splintering with a dull, heavy sound, while a thick cloud of dust and bronze and powdered masonry rose in the air. The crowd gave tremendous shouts of "Vive le Commune!" and the bands played the "Marseillaise." When the dust cleared away there lay the glorious column shattered to pieces. Its bronze and masonry, in two masses, fell together in the middle, and the statue of the Emperor several feet from one end of the column, with the head knocked off.

The crowd rushed forward to collect the fragments as relics, and the Guards were unable to resist the rush. The orators commenced their speeches, indulging in all sorts of extravagant language. The statue of the Emperor was treated as if it were the Emperor himself. The National Guards spat into its face, and struck it with rifles. After the ceremonies were concluded the crowd dispersed, and the soldiers moved off waving the red flag, and giving expression to their joy by continual shouting. The excitement was tremendous, and is even now very high.

Vengeance on the Red Republicans.

VERSAILLES, May 16—Tuesday evening.—A tradesman from Paris says that many thousands of the men of order are anxious to have a fearful revenge on the Red Republicans when the forces of the Thiers Government enter the city. The Reds have made them fight the Versailles Government against their will.

I am informed that soldiers belonging to the Versailles Government when taken prisoners by the insurgents are

Tortured to Death.

In Fort Vanvres, before capture, a captain of MacMahon's army was taken and immediately shot. The troops are indignant and swear vengeance. It is believed that

The Grand Assault

will take place in a few hours. The enemies of M. Thiers assert that he is delaying ordering it to be made because he is afraid that the end of his power will arrive when the army captures Paris.

The National Assembly

is now deliberating whether it can call itself the "Constituent Assembly."

Newspapers Suppressed.

LONDON, May 17.—A despatch from Paris says the *Siecle, National Avenir, National Journal de Paris, Corsaire,* and *Discussion* have been suppressed.

Several persons were injured by the fall of the Column Vendome.

The Versaillists' Parallels

have been advanced until they are now only one hundred metres from the ramparts of Paris.

The troops in the trenches are greatly disturbed by the fire of the insurgents, and as many as thirty of them have been killed in one night.

The *Daily News'* special from Paris says an important minority of the Commune has protested against the continued existence of

The Committee of Safety.

The *Standard's* special from Versailles gives a report that

Fort Montrouge Has Been Taken.

The same correspondent says the Republican delegates will present to the Assembly a motion for the

Appointment of M. Thiers to the Presidency

of the Republic for two years, and adds that a disturbance is expected.

The Column of Vendome

fell in three pieces. The square in which it stood will henceforth be known as the Place Internationale.

The Committee of Public Safety has, by a decree, associated the Civil Commissioners with all the generals of the Commune, in order, it is said, to prevent the

Danger of a Dictatorship.

MM. Burger and Dereuve are associated in it with General Dombrowski; Johannard with La Cecilia, and Meillet with Wrobleski.

All the trains leaving Paris are carefully examined. The owners of petroleum are ordered to report to the Commune.

The Parisians still hold Fort Montrouge.

Fort Vanvres is Unoccupied.

The Versaillists are pressing their operations for the capture of Billancourt.

VERSAILLES, May 17.

Louis Blanc will Go to America

after the termination of the sessions of the Assembly.

The Weather and the English Crops.

LONDON, May 17.—The weather is very cold, and snow fell this morning in Scotland and the north of England. It is thought that the crops have sustained injury.

This Morning's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, May 17—10·30 A. M.—Cotton steady; uplands, 7⅝@7⅝d.; Orleans, 7¼@7⅝d. Sales to-day estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, May 17—11·30 A. M.—Consols 93¼ for money and 93¼ for account; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90⅝; of 1865, old, 90⅝; of 1867, 92½; 10-40s, 89¾.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 17—1·30 P. M.—Consols, 93¼ for money and account.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Monster Railway Scheme.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—Papers have been drawn up here to-day securing the most extensive and powerful railroad combination ever attempted in the world. It includes the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections from the seaboard to the Union Pacific terminus, at Ogden, Utah, and on this side the California, Pacific, and the Central Pacific; but the Vallejo opposition line will be extended north to Goose Lake, Oregon, and connecting with the Oregon Railroad to Portland, possibly also to Puget Sound, thence to Christmas lakes, eastward along the south side of Snake river in Southern Idaho, to a point in easy connection with the Union Pacific eastward of Ogden. This route will avoid the heavy grade across the Sierra Nevada, and complete a continuous line from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

It will be constructed immediately, all the capital having been secured in Europe for the entire work. No subsidies will be asked, for the work will be commenced within two months with all the force which can be placed upon the line. This is not public here yet, but it may be relied upon as substantially correct.

Attempt at Murder.

Johnny Devine, alias the Chicken, has been arrested and identified as the perpetrator of a diabolical attempt to murder a young German, named Kamp, yesterday. After having beaten him out of $20, he decoyed him out to the hills in the south of the city, and shot him, but failed to kill him.

FROM MEXICO.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Juarez and the Opposition.

MATAMORAS, May 8.—President Juarez is relieving all generals supporting his opponents. He has sent General Ochoa to relieve General Rocha, commanding the Third division, headquarters at San Luis Potosi. Rocha is supported by Escobedo, and he refuses to obey the order. The matter is still pending. General Lopez, commanding at Tampico, acting under instructions from General Rocha, has also refused to be relieved. It is reported

The Port of Tampico is Closed.

General Palacios, commanding at Matamoras, supports Rocha and will act like Lopez. Juarez has directed General Cortena to assume command here. He is now up river concentrating his troops. It is anticipated that General Palacios will resist and fight, and follow the grand pronunciamento of the Third division. It is stated throughout the northern frontier that a

Conflict Before the Election

is expected, on account of the feeling toward Juarez on the border, consequent on his opposition to the Zona Libre question. An order was received here directing an investigation for the defense of the claims before the commission.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Rulloff to be Hanged To-morrow.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Governor Hoffman, just before leaving for Richmond yesterday, telegraphed to Rulloff's counsel that he had decided not to interfere either by respite or commutation. The execution occurs to-morrow. Rulloff stated yesterday that he only needed six weeks to complete his Rudiments of Philology."

Threw His Wife from a Window.

William Rudd threw his wife from the third story of a tenement house on Reade street last night, causing almost instant death.

The Mercantile Library Reformers

will take legal measures to contest, on the ground of fraud, the election of directors yesterday.

Fleetwood Park Races.

Tom Carpenter's "Thomas Jefferson" won the $1500 purse for 2·29 horses at Fleetwood Park yesterday, and George P. Carpenter's "Heather Bloom" the $700 purse for three minute horses.

Henry W. Raymond, Jr.,

was among the graduates of Columbia Law School last night.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, May 17—9·30 A. M.—Wheat firm; No. 2, $1·29½@1·30, seller May and June; sales at $1·30. Corn steady; sales at 44½c., seller June.

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.		Receipts.	Ship'ts.
Flour, bbls.	3,000	3,000	Oats, bus....	70,000	24,000
Wheat, bus.	5,700	38,000	Rye, bus	15,000	3,000
Corn, bus..	42,000	164,000	Barley, bus..	1,000	4,000

FROM THE STATE.

Serenade to Governor Geary and Senator Scott—The Governor and the Senator on Presidential Issues.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, May 17.—Last evening, the "Unconditional Republican Club" of Philadelphia, consisting of the delegation to the State Convention from that city, accompanied by quite a crowd of other Philadelphians, and headed by Beck's Band, serenaded Governor Geary, Senators Scott and Cameron, and other prominent gentlemen. After the band had performed a few selections at the residence of Governor Geary, that functionary came forward and thanked the Philadelphians for their kindness.

Geary Don't Want to be President Unless He is "Dragged Out."

During the Governor's remarks, he referred, incidentally, of course, to the Presidential canvass, when a voice in the crowd exclaimed:—

"Geary's the man!"

In response to this insinuation, his Excellency make the following declaration:—

"I am not a candidate for any office under the State or National Government, and I will not accept any office. True, I am ambitious; but my ambition is to retire to the shades of private life. I will not be dragged out to fill any office. In the future I will try to do my duty in the private walks of life; but I don't want any office, and will not accept any, unless my fellow-citizens drag me out, which, if they do, I will try to do whatever lies in my power in the future, as I have in the past. I ask no further honors at the hands of my fellow-citizens; but if I should be called on to fill my present office for the third term, I will do it to the best of my ability."

Senator Scott on the Situation and the Future Prospects of the Party.

After serenading the Hon. Donald Cameron, the club proceeded to the Lochiel House and serenaded the Hon. John Scott. Senator Scott was introduced by the Hon. William Elliott, and was loudly cheered. He opened his speech with some highly eulogistic remarks concerning the citizens of Philadelphia, and believed that under the management of men like the "Unconditional Club" she would roll up still larger majorities in the future. The present convention was one of importance, because in its footsteps the Republicans next year would expect to follow. He was sure the result would endorse the present administration, not only because at its head was a man who was eminently honest and patriotic, but because the same issues were to be presented as in 1869. The people had learned to love the Republican party and would not leave it, because it is the party of economy and justice; not only that, but it guarantees to all men, without regard to creed, sect, or color, the rights of citizenship, and protected them in the same.

The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause, and was loudly cheered at the close. At the conclusion of Senator Scott's remarks the club adjourned to the hotel, where, in the course of the evening, General John F. Hartranft, the present Auditor-General, was announced as Philadelphia's choice for Governor. The announeement was received with cheers.

The Republican Convention for the Nomination of Candidates for Auditor and Surveyor-General.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, May 17.—The town is thronged with strangers this morning. The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows and the Red Men, and the politicians and accidental visitors, have filled the hotels to overflowing, and last night business men who came on the late trains were compelled to seek the comforts of home in the private boarding-houses.

Philadelphia is Strongly Represented,

and notwithstanding the lack of interest manifested by the people, the politicians are active and warm in the selection of the nominees.

The Philadelphia delegation to the convention comprises but a small part of the crowd from your city who are on hand to watch the proceedings of the convention. Among those here who are prominent in the political circles of Philadelphia are Postmaster Bingham, Naval Officer Hiestand, Receiver of Taxes Beatty, A. H. Franciscus, General Prevost, James McManes, Alexander P. Colesberry, Colonel Harmanus Neff, Samuel L. Smedley, John A. Houseman, P. A. B. Widener, Hon. Charles O'Neill, Colonel Alexander K. McClure, F. Theodore Walton, and Dr. James N. Marks. General Hartranft, the present Auditor-General, United States Senator John Scott, and M. S. Quay, of Beaver, are also on hand to watch the course of events.

The Auditor-Generalship.

For the position of Auditor-General there is quite a number of aspirants, but it is generally conceded, at this hour (10 A. M.), that Dr. David Stanton will be the choice of the convention. Dr. Stanton is a gentleman of pleasing manners, and stands about 5 feet 10 inches. He wears heavy black whiskers, slightly tinged with grey, and, with the exception of rotundity, strongly resembles his uncle, the late Edwin M. Stanton.

The Surveyor-Generalship.

For the position of Surveyor-General there is but little excitement except among the personal friends of Colonel R. M. Beath, of Pottsville, and S. L. Smedley, of Philadelphia. Mr. Beath has many warm friends, but his connection with the Anthracite Board of Trade operates seriously against him. At this moment it is hard to say who will be the candidate for this position, although the friends of Mr. Smedley claim that he is sure to receive the nomination. Mr. Smedley is the Surveyor of the Park Commission, and, if I mistake not, resides at present in the Twenty-fourth ward.

Influence of the Convention on the Presidential Campaign.

It is believed that the action of this convention will have considerable influence on the coming Presidential and Gubernatorial canvasses, and consequently the active members of both parties are watching it with considerable interest.

Chairmanship of the State Executive Committee.

There is great interest manifested in the selection of the chairman of the State Executive Committee for the coming year, but up to this hour the matter is in chaos. It would not surprise many if Wm. R. Leeds, Sheriff of Philadelphia, should be decided upon, although there are many aspirants.

The Convention Assembled

in the House of Representatives at 12 o'clock.

Beck's Band, with the Philadelphia delegation, having arrived early, discoursed excellent music. Their appearance was loudly cheered. The chamber was crowded to excess. Mahlon H. Dickinson

Called the Convention to Order,

making no remarks. Mr. Alfred M. Green, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Fields, of Allegheny, were appointed doorkeepers. The crowd was so great at this juncture that many, not members of the convention, were obliged to go outside the bar, and many more could not enter the chamber. William J. Ovens was appointed Sergeant at-Arms.

The Roll of Delegates

was then called. Nearly every district was fully represented.

Another Report of the Opening.

At ten minutes before 12, the Unconditional Club, headed by William R. Leeds, entered the hall of the House of Representatives with a band and marched through the aisles, the members of the club taking seats in different parts of the house. Hon. John S. Mann proposed three cheers for

The Unconditional Republicans of Philadelphia.

Mahlon H. Dickinson then announced that the hour had come for assembling the convention. It was proposed that Messrs. Green, of Philadelphia, and Fields, of Allegheny, act as doorkeepers. Agreed to. The chairman requested gentlemen not delegates to vacate the seats on the floor. On motion, William J. Ovens, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, was made a doorkeeper.

The roll of delegates was then called by Mr. Hammersly. This occupied the greater part of an hour. On motion, it was agreed that the names of delegates as called be considered the delegates to the convention.

James R. Kelly,

of Washington county, was called to the chair.

A Daughter of Senator Cameron Struck with Paralysis.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, May 17.—Mrs. Burnside, one of the daughters of Senator Cameron, was struck with paralysis this morning and is not expected to live. Senator Cameron has been telegraphed for.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

A Miner Murdered.

MAUCH CHUNK, May 17.—An unknown miner was found dead last evening about a mile below Hazleton. He had been shot through the head and his throat cut.

Conflagration at Honesdale, Pa.

HONESDALE, Pa., May 17.—A fire broke out in Cummings' store last night, and it, together with the stores of R. J. Menner & Co., J. Snyder, Knapp & Jenkins and W. & L. Weston were burned. Loss about $250,000, upon which there is insurance of $100,000.

Obituary.

NEWPORT, May 17.—Doctor Daniel Watson, an eminent physician and graduate of Pennsylvania Medical University, died this morning.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, May 16.—Among the bills reported favorably by committees was one to protect the elections of voluntary political associations, to regulate primary elections and punish frauds therein in Philadelphia, Lancaster, and Crawford.

The following bill was passed:—Exempting the Girard and Mechanics' National Banks from taxation, by a vote of 17 to 12; regulating the size of screens in bituminous coal regions was defeated.

A House bill was reported from the committee repealing so much of the act of January 3f, 1862, as confines the sales for taxes in Philadelphia to the first Monday of April, July, October, and January, and that hereafter sales for taxes may be made at any of the regular sales by the Sheriff of the county and of the city and county of Philadelphia. Adjourned.

House.

The House met at 9 A. M.

Mr. Lamon introduced a bill incorporating the Excelsior Assurance Company of Philadelphia.

An invitation was received and accepted to attend the laying of the corner-stone of Cumberland Valley Normal School, May 31.

Senate bill opening Shamokin street, between Twenty-first and Twenty second, and providing for the grading, curbing, and paving of the same, passed first reading. Opposed by Mr. Quigley.

Senate bill dividing the Twenty-fifth ward into two assessors' districts was objected off by Messrs. Josephs and Quigley.

Senate bill relative to binding by the trustees of a house for friendless and destitute children in Wilmington, Delaware, was passed.

Senate bill incorporating the North and West Branch Railroad Company was passed.

Senate bill authorizing the Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad to borrow money was passed.

Senate bill revising the charter of the Columbia and Octorara Railroad was passed.

Senate supplement for the Susquehanna Intersection Railroad was passed.

Senate supplement relative to sale of Almshouse Farm, Philadelphia, repealing provision requiring public park therein, passed first reading. Opposed by Mr. Quigley.

Messrs. Quigley and Boileau objected off the Senate bill incorporating the Philadelphia Marsh Land and Drainage Company.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Cattle Raids in Texas.

RINGGOLD BARRACKS, May 15.—One hundred armed Mexicans have crossed the river at Los Curvas, thirty-five miles distant, making a cattle raid. Smaller bands are constantly crossing for the same purpose, and extend operations to near Corpus Christi. They fight if they are encountered. There is a panic among breeders of stock between Rio Grande and Nueres. Thousands of cattle are stolen every month when access gives safe entrance. The Mexican officials throw every obstacle in the way of their recovery, neither State nor nation protecting the people, who complain loudly.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Female Opposition to Woman Suffrage.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Mrs. Sherman, wife of General Sherman; Mrs. Dahlgren, Mrs. Catharine E. Beecher, and other ladies of prominence, are industriously engaged through the proper agencies in procuring signatures to a petition to Congress protesting against an extension of suffrage to women. In furtherance of their object a monthly paper called *The True Woman* is published at Baltimore under their auspices.

Bowen the Bigamist.

The trial of the second bigamy case of Hon. C. C. Bowen, the contestant of Delarge for a seat in the present Congress from South Carolina, is set for Tuesday next.

Female Suffrage in Columbia Territory.

A bill has been introduced in the House of Delegates of the Territory of Columbia, to extend to females the right to vote and hold office therein.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 17—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The threatening weather, with light rains west of Michigan, on Tuesday morning has moved eastward and spread south into Pennsylvania and Maryland. The area of lowest barometer has moved E. N. E. and is now east of Maine. The pressure still remains high in the Southern and Gulf States and has risen rapidly north and east of Indiana. The temperature has increased slightly from the South Atlantic coasts. Clearing and partially cloudy weather northwest of the Ohio valley.

Probabilities.—It is probable that the clouds and rain of the Middle and Eastern States will clear away by Thursday morning. Fresh winds are probable for the latter and Gulf coasts.

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, May 17.—Wheat market steady; No. 1, $1·33½; No. 2, $1·30½. Received, 67,000 bushels. Shipped, 57,000 bushels Freights, 4½@9½.

THIRD EDITION

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

The State Convention.

Proceedings Up to 1·30 P. M.

The Murderer Rulloff.

FROM THE STATE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Proceedings of the Republican Convention.

HARRISBURG, May 17.—There were no contested seats.

Mr. Reeder, of Southampton, for nominated James R. Kelly, of Washington, for temporary President, and Mr. Kelly was unanimously elected.

The temporary President said:—

Gentlemen of the convention—I return you my sincere and hearty thanks for the unexpected honor you have conferred upon me of appointing me to preside over your preliminary deliberations. The business we have assembled here for is to put such a ticket in the field and adopt such a platform as will secure another glorious Republican victory in glorious old Pennsylvania, and put this State in solid line for 1872. (Applause.) This being the object of our meeting, the sooner our business is attended to the better, and therefore I shall not detain you with any remarks.

Mr. Reeder, of Northampton, nominated for temporary secretaries:—Ezra Lukens, of Philadelphia; R. G. Dell, of Lawrence; Isaiah Cole, of Allegheny; W. J. Romig, of Lehigh; R. M. Frick, of Northumberland; and Cyrus I. Fox, of Lancaster, who were elected and took their seats.

Mr. Johnson, of Crawford, offered the following:—

Resolved, That all resolutions offered in convention be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate. Adopted.

Mr. Mumma, of Dauphin, offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Permanent Organization be eppointed equal to one for each Senator, and that each delegation name the members thereof from each Senatorial district. Adopted.

Russell Errett, of Allegheny, offered the following:—

Resolved, That a committee equal to one for each Senator be appointed in the usual way to report resolutions embracing the views of this convention. Adopted.

Mr. Mann, of Potter, had the rules of the House of Representatives adopted for the government of the convention.

Mr. Wagonseller, of Northumberland, presented the credentials of a delegation of Republicans from Washington, D. C., who, on his motion, were admitted to seats in the convention.

He also moved that the Washington City Republicans be entitled to two members of the State Central Committee, which motion was opposed by General Wagner, of Philadelphia, and, on his motion, postponed for the present.

The following Committee on Permanent Organization, with Mr. Mumma, of Dauphin, as chairman, was then announced:—

District.
First. Edward E. Cobb.
Second. John McCullough.
Third. Joseph R. Ash.
Fourth. Christian Knauss.
Fifth. P. F. Smith and John J. Rowland.
Sixth. S. C. Purcell.
Seventh. Robert Persert.
Eighth. George L. Jenkins.
Ninth. William H. Lenan.
Tenth. General William Lilly.
Eleventh. D. W. Serrill.
Twelfth. A. N. Green.
Thirteenth. B. B. Strang.
Fourteenth. D. B. Moyer.
Fifteenth. R. M. Frick.
Sixteenth. David Mumma.
Seventeenth. F. Myers, B. F. Rowe.
Eighteenth. H. C. Snyder.
Nineteenth. Geo. M. Krauth.
Twentieth. Jno. M. Scott.
Twenty-first. P. M. Lyle, W. W. Brown.
Twenty-second. D. S. Porter.
Twenty-third. H. A. C. Finney.
Twenty-fourth. G. W. K. Minor.
Twenty-fifth. Charles Jeremy, John Paul.
Twenty-sixth. James P. Hart.
Twenty-seventh. Dr. John W. Lawrence,
Twenty-eighth. P. R. Gray.
Twenty-ninth. Cyrus Kitchen.

The following Committee on Resolutions, with Russell Errett, of Allegheny, as chairman, was then announced:—

First. William J. Pollock.
Second. William R. Leeds.
Third. Charles W. Ridgway.
Fourth. George G. Schock.
Fifth. Charles H. Pennypacker.
Richard Young.
Sixth. A. P. Stang.
Seventh. Jonathan Richard.
Eighth. J. Warren Tryon.
Ninth. William D. Seltzer.
Tenth. S. E. Dimmock.
Eleventh. H. F. Scott.
Twelfth. H. W. Palmer.
Thirteenth. Hon. John S. Mann.
Fourteenth. James R. Orwig.
Fifteenth. George Waggenseller.
Sixteenth. Samuel F. Barr.
Seventeenth. John P. Ray and C. Masser.
Eighteenth. Robert M. Henderson.
Nineteenth. John Rowe.
Twentieth. W. H. Koontz.
Twenty first. W. H. Woods and W. W. Brown.
Twenty-second. Daniel Raimer.
Twenty-third. J. W. Phelps
Twenty-fourth Hon. J. B. Donley.
Twenty-fifth. Russell Errett and W. C. Morgan.
Twenty-sixth. William Henry.
Twenty-seventh. Albert G. Henry.
Twenty-eighth. F. H. Braggims.
Twenty-ninth. George W. Starr.

A delegate from Beaver presented a memorial from the National Labor Union, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions immediately without reading.

The convention then adjourned till 2½ P. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Rulloff's Last Hours.

BINGHAMTON, May 17.—Rulloff rose at 3 o'clock this morning in an apparently cheerful frame of mind, and has not shown signs of breaking down.

He has not paid the least attention to religious matters, but on the contrary has constantly indulged in violent and profane language, abusive of Governor Hoffman and others for cutting him off before the completion of his work.

He has by his conduct forfeited what little public sympathy and respect he yet retained, and not a word is now heard in his favor. The gallows will be put in place this afternoon. The execution will take place in the yard of the jail, at noon to-morrow. As the enclosure is small, the Sheriff will not admit more than seventy-five spectators.

The Mace-Coburn Affair.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Joe Coburn and friends assembled at the *Clipper* office to-day, with a view to arranging an early meeting with Mace at some other place than Kansas City. Mace was not present, nor any of his backers except Harry Hill. The latter showed a letter from some Virginia officials, guaranteeing an uninterrupted combat. Coburn put in a claim for stakes.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Stocks very strong. Money easy at 4 per cent. Gold, 111¾@111⅞. 5-20s, 1862, cp., 111¾; do. 1864, cp., 111½; do. 1865, cp., 111¾; do. 1865, new, 113¾; do. 1867, 113½; do. 1868, 113¾; 10-40s, 109½; Virginia 6s, new, 71¾; Missouri 6s, 95¼; Canton Co., 62¾; Cumberland preferred, 32; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 98½; Erie, 29½; Reading, 114½; Adams Express, 61½; Michigan Central, 128¾; Michigan Southern, 109½; Illinois Central, 134½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 126¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 114¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99; Western Union Telegraph, 59¾.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 17.—Cotton weak; middling uplands, 15½@15½c.; low middling, 14½c. Flour firmer and fairly active. Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana, $1·62@1·65; choice lot of red sold at $2·10. Corn—Southern white steady at 74@75c.; Southern yellow weak at 73@75c.; mixed Western, 74@75c. Oats dull at 64@66c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky dull at 92@92½c.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

FEDERALISM AND FRANCE.

From the London Spectator.

One of the few points which become clearer and clearer, as this otherwise confused and confusing revolution in Paris drags its slow length along, is that Proudhon's idea of federation as the secret of the only practicable mode of popular government in France has struck deep root into the minds of the Republicans, and will have to be very gravely considered indeed by French statesmen, whether they succeed in suppressing the present revolution or not. How serious the case is, and hopeless it makes even popular prophets like M. Louis Blanc, nothing shows more clearly than the letter in which M. Louis Blanc—(who headed the poll in Paris, when the Assembly was chosen, and feels for Paris something at least of the veneration which Victor Hugo has erected almost into a faith)—has declared against it, thereby, no doubt, sacrificing deliberately many of his adherents among the extreme party. For, well considered, there is hardly any legitimate escape from the royal and imperial principle in France except the Federal principle—while, on the other hand, there is hardly any legitimate escape from the federalization of France except the royal or imperial principle. M. Louis Blanc really knows this. He knows that the Assembly of which he is a member, elected by universal suffrage, would return to royalty or imperialism to-morrow if it were allowed to act freely. He knows that any successor to it, elected in the same way, would do the same. He knows that the only conceivable chance for "a republic one and indivisible" in France is not the very republican proposal to restrict the electoral suffrage by a law excluding the mass of the peasantry. He knows that this would mean the towns governing the country districts,—against their will,—by ideas only popular in the towns. He knows, on the other hand, that a federation would be a security against royalty and imperialism on the same principle on which the cellular structure of a ship is a security against the mischief of a leak. Separate the State into distinct provincial compartments, and you have a guarantee against the spread of any centralizing enthusiasm, because no province could hope to place a king or emperor over all France without giving up its own local rights and liberties, to which the provinces would probably be even more deeply attached than to any central principle whatever. The very provinces, like Brittany, which are most deeply royalist, are also most deeply attached to their own local habits and rights. Grant them the latter, and they will gladly waive their demand for a king; but refuse them the local rights, and immediately they press for the acceptance of their single centralizing idea. M. Louis Blanc knows all this, nay, has known and pondered it for years. And yet he cannot and will not admit the idea of federation:—"France advancing united and compact to the pacific conquest of its liberty and that of the world, with Paris—the immortal Paris—for capital, is a prospect which tempts me," he says, "more, I admit, than France reverting, after being torn in pieces, to that Italian Federalism of the middle ages which was the cause of continual intestine contentions in Italy, and which delivered her, lacerated by herself, to the blows of every foreign invader." No doubt it does. But he does not tell us, what we suspect to be the simple truth, that the alternative to this miserable picture of France "torn in pieces" and reverting to "that Italiam Federalism of the middle ages which was the cause of continual intestine contentions in Italy, and which delivered her, lacerated by herself, to the blows of every foreign invader," is hardly France, free, united, and compact, but France united and compact under a goverument which suppresses either freedom of the country or the freedom of the towns. "Not," he goes on to say, "that I am for centralization carried to extremes. Far from it. I consider that the Commune represents the idea of unity not less than the State, although under another aspect. The State corresponds with the principle of nationality, the Commune corresponds with the principle of association; if the State is the edifice, the Commune is the foundation,"—which would be exceedingly well, if it only did not happen that the various "foundations of the edifice" are laid on very different levels, and are not, therefore, in any way suitable for the foundations of one and the same edifice. But as it does happen in point of fact that such Communes as those of Paris, Marseilles, Lyons, St. Etienne, etc., would be foundations of one sort of edifice, and the departmental or provisional organizations would be foundations of quite another, and that no common edifice could be raised on these very uneven foundations, M. Louis Blanc's letter must be taken to mean that after weighing all the evils of both solutions, he finds the evil of Federalism, with the weakness and probable impotence it would impose on France, even more intolerable than the evils of a civilization in which either the peasants must govern the cities or the cities must govern the peasants. No doubt he would far prefer the latter kind of centralization, if he could see his way to it. But he must, we think, be taken to have admitted that if, as is probable, it is not possible—if the peasants from their superior numbers must have a greater weight in any homogeneous organization of France than the cities—even so, homogeneousness with vastly less liberty for the cities, would be preferable to Federalism with complete liberty. M. Louis Blanc wants "a republic one and indivisible," but yet would prefer, as we gather, "France one and indivisible," even if not a republic, to France torn and divided among a number of Communes, however free.

This is a remarkable opinion to be passed by one who was really the most popular man in Paris, the representative, *par excellence*, of the higher Socialistic ideas, and therefore above all things likely to give the fullest weight to that craving after Federalism which seems to be the only distinct feature in the new revolution. And there is great reason to believe that M. Louis Blanc does not in the least exaggerate the hopelessness of any real Federal *unity* in France. We must remember that a Federal Government in such a country as France would have a very different duty indeed from the Federal Government of such a country as Switzerland, or still more such a Government as the United States. It would have to defend a country which would be far too large and too powerful for neutralization—nay, too large and powerful for the policy of extreme caution and neutrality which is the traditional policy of Switzerland. Moreover, the French people are the last in the world to subject themselves to the necessary restraints of such a policy. They are vain, vivacious, and full of brilliance. Their literature alone would provoke, as it has so often provoked, the bitterest enmities. They are restless, too, and their intellect is incisive and capricious. They would never long endure a lowly place in the world. Yet once federalize France, and you would find it an almost impossible problem for the central Government to overcome the local jealousies and animosities. If war were to break out, the animosities between towns and country, between commune and commune, between province and province, would be interminable. The central government would have no power to overcome these jealousies, and yet no power to face the enemy till they were overcome. Bretons and Burgundians, and Normans and Provencals would quarrel as to the relative magnitude of their contributions to the war and to its funds; jealousies of race as to the command of troops would be stronger than ever—and they were strong enough in the recent war—since the local principle would have been fairly consecrated by separate administrations of the various provinces. The foreign policy which approved itself most to Normandy would approve itself least to Provence. Nice and Savoy given up to their own local government would probably break away from France altogether. The department of the Jura would in all probability feel that, federalism once admitted, its national affinities are stronger with a Swiss federation than with a French. The Roman Catholics of the Flemish border would find the ties to Belgium growing stronger as the tie to France grew weaker. And against difficulties such as these the Federal Government would have to travel on its difficult and perilous way. Nothing can in fact be less like the situation of a federated France than the situation of the United States and of the Swiss Cantons. In the latter, all the traditions are of the same hue; all the dangers are of the same kind; all the political life is homogeneous; and, perhaps most important of all, all the local interests either far outweigh the central interests in importance, or at least did so during the period in which the federal principle was rooting itself in the minds of the people. Now, in France all the provincial traditions are of opposite hue; the dangers are very diverse; the political life is most heterogeneous; and yet important as are the local interests of the people, the central interests are inevitably still more important, and therefore certain to be the subject of the hottest possible rivalries and contests between the federated elements. Nothing, then, can be less favorable for federation than the conditions of public life in France, and we should fear that the federal experiment, if ever tried, would only be a name for chronic civil war. And so also, we take it, thinks M. Louis Blanc.

We hold, therefore, that the real alternative before France, if she is not to fall into chronic civil war, is either a strong central government dictated by the peasants, who are Royalists, or a strong central government dictated by the cities, which are Republican, and in either case one strong enough to put down and keep down the others. If the cities were to conquer, there would be the anomaly of a minority forcing a majority to accept a form of freedom which they were not free enough to reject. If the country were once more to conquer, there would be again the anomaly of the most ignorant and reactionary governing the most intelligent and energetic, and of a government really adverse to education, instead of favorable to it as a means of government. The alternative is not a pleasant one. Either one branch or the other of it involves the gravest practical and moral anomalies. But either one or the other is, we fear, more feasible and less dangerous than the experiment of Federalism, which would probably involve all the evils of each and many of its own as well.

THE THREE RULES.

From the N. Y. World.

In order to appreciate how different the obligations of neutrality contained in the three treaty rules are from those for which Great Britain contended during our civil war, it is necessary to bear in mind that the court in the Alexandra case, and the Queen's ministry all along, insisted that unless a ship was actually armed in the neutral jurisdiction, and ready to commit hostilities the moment she left, she was not within the prohibitions of international law. Although all the elements of hostile expeditions against us were obtained in and issued out of the port of Liverpool, still if they were to be united outside the territorial jurisdiction of Great Britain, that country was not responsible for the acts of hostile instruments when completed. England also claimed that a cruiser which escaped from Liverpool and became at sea an armed vessel of the Confederacy under the commission of Jefferson Davis was a legitimate war vessel of a lawful belligerent, and no more subject to British jurisdiction in the colonial ports of that country than a public armed cruiser of the United States.

The three rules laid down in the treaty change all this.

By the first Great Britain should not only have prevented a cruiser from fitting in the port of Liverpool, but from *departing*. By the second rule she ought not to have permitted the Confederates to use her territorial colonial waters as a naval base to renew or augment in any manner the supplies, or arms, or men of the Anglo-Confederate cruisers. By the first rule she admits her obligation to use "due diligence" to prevent the fitting, equipping, *or* arming any vessel about which there is "reasonable ground" to believe she is intended to cruise or carry on war against a friendly power. This disposes for ever, we repeat, of the claim that a vessel to be culpable needs to be *armed* in neutral waters. So in the second branch of the first rule the neutral is bound to prevent the departure of any vessel which has been in its waters specially adapted in whole or in part for warlike use. In addition to all this Great Britain obligates herself by the third rule to exercise "due diligence" in her ports and waters, imperial and colonial, over all *persons* therein, to prevent them from violating any of the provisions contained in the first two rules, and she stipulates not only to obey these rules as to us, but "to bring them to the knowledge of other maritime powers and to invite them to accede to them."

To appreciate how unwelcome such doctrines must have been to a portion at least of the British members of the High Commission one has but to refer to the recent volume by Professor Bernard, one of the commissioners. In that most valuable and instructive book he contends that armament and a condition to immediately commit hostilities are necessary to make up such a hostile expedition as a neutral is bound to prevent leaving its jurisdiction.

The treaty tears up these doctrines, in their application to the inculpated cruisers and to the imperial and colonial ports of Great Britain, by the roots, because while Professor Bernard justifies that Government in giving military food, clothing, and shelter, in the West Indies and Australia, to the escaped and fleeing criminals, the second rule declares explicitly that a neutral shall not "permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms, or the recruitment of men." The treaty comes quite up to, if it does not go beyond, our own neutrality legislation of 1818, as will be seen by consulting that law. If it be said that the doctrines embodied in these three treaty rules are not novel to us of this country, we confess; and we add that the admission does not diminish in the least the amount of concession which Great Britain has made in assenting to them as rules to govern the arbitrators. It is true that Parliament in 1870 strengthened its neutral code enormously, but stoutly asserted that England did it out of purely municipal considerations, and did not admit that public law as accepted by the nations of the earth required it. Now she concedes what she steadfastly refused to Mr. Adams and to Mr. Reverdy Johnson, and agrees that the arbitrators shall be governed by the treaty code and such other "principles of international law not inconsistent therewith" as they may deem applicable. No one can contend for a moment that the rules do not cover the equipping of the cruisers done in colonial as well as imperial ports.

Another time we may have more to say as to whether there is anything in either of these three rules which was not already in the British enlistment law of 1819, rightly interpreted, and whether the rules go beyond our own law of 1818. For the present it is enough for us to remember that the Government of Great Britain in its every department—executive, legislative, and judicial—sternly refused either to arrest the now inculpated cruiser in home or colonial ports, or to adjust our claims for damages on such a basis. It is to be regretted on every hand that the debate on this branch of the treaty is not public. Our curiosity is greatly weakened to hear or see what those who repel these rules as the law of our claims would substitute in their place and still retain any rights at all in the hands of a neutral. To what neutral code is England to be required to submit if the treaty be rejected?

We see it suggested here and there that the verbal atonement of the treaty for the injuries of which we complain is not sufficient; and we concede it could be stronger. But how much further would we go as a nation to save war if the case were reversed? How does the apology of 1871 compare with that made by Lord Ashburton in 1842, and with which a vast majority of the Senate was satisfied?

We do not believe two great nations can get along together on spite, any more than we think the North and South can live happily or wisely undergoing such emotions towards each other. Either fight or be friendly! Malevolence and all uncharitableness towards the late insurrectionary States is the policy of General Grant and his partisans. It is not ours; and no more is it ours towards a foreign power which voluntarily comes forward with the olive branch.

AGRICULTURE AND TRANSPORTATION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

In 1850, we had but little over eight thousand miles of railroad in the United States. By the end of this year we shall have fifty thousand miles—one-third of all the railroads in the world. And, by the end of the decade, we shall touch the figure of seventy-five thousand miles. In the early history of railroading, passengers and freight were conveyed by the same trains; but the two interests soon demanded separate systems of carriage; and it is now becoming evident that entirely separate tracks are required. Narrow-gauge roads, running freight trains only, at low rates of speed, will—probably within a few years—be the practical answer to present questions as to adequate accommodation for passengers and freight. The introduction of such, or any equivalent system, may accelerate the growth of our roads in new ratios and to an incalculable extent. Lower cost of construction and lighter running expenses are new elements, involving possibility of new uses, the limits whereof are not to be foreseen. But to base figures on what has been, rather than on what may be, and taking the established ratio of increase as likely to be continued during the next ten years, we shall have at the end of that period, as stated, seventy-five thousand miles of road. The average tonnage per mile is now, in the older States, about sixty-three hundred tons. Putting the estimate at five thousand tons, we shall have carrying capacity of three hundred and seventy-five millions of tons per annum.

The industrial movements affording material for this vast freightage are agriculture, manufactures, mining, and importation. The contribution of the import trade is not likely to be rapidly increased from its present amount—say fifteen millions of tons—the increased traffic in fine and costly wares being offset by our growing independence of foreign markets for most staple commodities. The growth of our mining interests will undoubtedly give employment to immense additional tonnage. The coal trade alone promises to offer freight that would tax the whole of our present facilities. It would be difficult to compute the probable product of our other mining pursuits; but we may state the total amount of metals and minerals to be moved as not far from one hundred and ten millions of tons—a great figure by itself, but only a small item in the way-bill we are making up.

We do not submit these calculations as indisputable, though based on authorized figures. It is sufficient for present purposes if we approximate the truth nearly enough to reason upon the probabilities established. Accepting the premises, as at least safely within these bounds, brings us to the conclusion that we are to transport, during the seasons of 1880 and 1881, two hundred and fifty millions of tons of agricultural products.

These stupendous figures seem at first incredible, demanding a development of our agriculture too rapid and extensive to be accomplished even by American enterprise. But, when we consider the marvellous impetus given to this industry by cheap and rapid transportation, we find it difficult to overestimate future possibilities. Only within the last twenty years have railroads afforded any considerable aid to the tillers of the soil; our roads, previous to that time, having been short lines, devoted mostly to passenger traffic. To show what has been done since, one illustration must suffice:—The cost of moving a ton of grain one mile averaged, in 1850, twenty cents. In 1870, the average freight tariff was one and a quarter cents.

This fact will indicate one of many ways in which railroads contribute to the development of agriculture. In like manner we would set forth the extension of railroads as one among many agencies tending to promote the same interest. The time is upon us when we are rapidly to realize the effects of these slowly accumulating causes—when this first industry of mankind is to lead our nation in a progress towards the golden age. The imperial areas to be made productive; the populations to be established in happy homes of successful industry; the era of new human experiences to be proven, give to this advance the character of a great forward movement of our race—a peaceful conquest, momentous as the grandest triumphs ever achieved by war. The stars in their courses are with us, and we bear the best hopes of humanity.

NEW JERSEY AND THE CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

From the Trenton State Gazette.

The suggestion of our South Jersey correspondent in regard to the course to be pursued by this State in reference to the celebration of the centenary of American independence has been received with great favor by all classes of our citizens, and is likely to awaken a deep interest in the subject in other parts of the country. It is certainly meet that New Jersey, whose part in the struggle for independence was second, in the greatness of her sacrifices and the glory of her arms, to no State in the Union, should take a prominent part in the coming celebration of the success that crowned that grand effort. If the suggestion of our correspondent is promptly responded to, she may take a leading part in that great and glorious occasion. We have received another letter from our correspondent, not intended for publication, in which he says:—"As we of New Jersey, through our Legislature, set a precedent which has been followed by a number of States, why cannot we carry this proposition through and make it a precedent for our sister States? If so, we insure the grandest exhibition ever held by the human family. Start the movement in Trenton. Make Mr. Whitehead, of the First National Bank, treasurer for the State. I have no doubt that I can send one hundred names as subscribers to the fund from this section within six months. If we can carry the matter through, it will be a new laurel for our Commonwealth. Such an establishment, managed by some of our learned men, like Professor Cook, of Rutgers, would add much to our pleasure and credit upon that great occasion." We understand that Mr. Whitehead consents to act as the custodian of such a fund as it is proposed to raise, and we trust that patriotic and wealthy Jerseymen will emulate each other in their promptness to respond. The proposition is that a thousand persons shall contribute twenty dollars a year for five years, to create a fund to enable the State to be suitably represented in the celebration. Have we a thousand such patriotic Jerseymen? Let the answer be sent in the shape of the first $20 to Mr. Charles Whitehead, Cashier of the First National Bank of this city.

MEDICAL.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE — CONCENTRATED ELECTRICITY

This wonderful medicine cures all Diseases and Pain, including RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, ST. VITUS' DANCE, CHILLS AND FEVER, by electrifying and strengthening the entire Nervous System, restoring the insensible perspiration, and at once giving new life and vigor to the whole frame. ONE TEASPOONFUL WILL CURE THE WORST HEADACHE IN A FEW MINUTES.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1870.

Having seen the wonderful curative effects of WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE in cases of approaching Paralysis, severe Neuralgia, Debility, and other nervous diseases, I most heartily recommend its use as a most valuable medicine. Yours truly,

S. M. MALLORY, M. D.,
No. 481 Fourth avenue,
4 19 wsmtf 2p Corner Thirty-second street.

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

A valuable Indian compound, for restoring the health, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, such as

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This preparation is scientifically and chemically combined, and so strongly concentrated from roots, herbs, and barks that its good effects are realized immediately after commencing to take it. There is no disease of the human system for which the VEGETINE cannot be used with PERFECT SAFETY, as it does not contain any metallic compound. For eradicating the system of all impurities of the blood, it has no equal. It has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease. Its wonderful effects upon these complaints are surprising to all. Many have been cured by the VEGETINE that have tried many other remedies. It can well be called

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

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Having opened a new and splendid store for the accommodation of the ladies who desire fine HAIR WORK, the best talent that can be procured is employed in this line of business, who have had twelve years' experience in France and Germany, making up all the various designs of HAIR FROM COMBINGS, which some have the presumption to claim as their inventions.

The ability of MISS WEEKS in HAIR DRESSING is acknowledged by artists in the business to stand unrivalled. [4 1sw29t] G. F. WEEKS.

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A Property on the south side of
Chesnut St., Between Third and Fourth,
42 feet 10 inches front, suitable for a Bank, Insurance Company, or other Public Building.
Address "IMPROVEMENT," at this office.
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FOR SALE.

An Elegant Residence,
WITH STABLE,
AT CHESNUT HILL.

Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot
D. T. PRATT,
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An elegant country seat at Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, ten minutes walk from depot, and five hundred yards from Fairmount Park; lawn of nearly nine acres, adorned with choice shrubbery, evergreen, fruit and shade trees. A most healthy location, views for 40 miles over a rich country, modern pointed stone house, gas, water, etc., coach, ice, and spring houses, never failing spring of purest water, (LAKE FOR BOATING), all stocked with mountain trout, carp, etc., beautiful cascade, with succession of rapids through the meadow.

Apply to J. R. PRICE, on the premises. 4 25

FOR SALE,

HANDSOME RESIDENCE,
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No. 3243 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),

THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.

Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, bath, hot and cold water.

Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.

Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.
M. D. LIVENSETTER,
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AN ELEGANT COTTAGE, 13 ROOMS, and 14 acres, at public sale, May 30th. A charming home. Address
OGLE & MILLER,
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COUNTRY AND CITY PROPERTIES FOR SALE, RENT, and EXCHANGE in great number and varieties by
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APPLY ON PREMISES.

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TO LET, FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS—Country Mansion House, wide piazza on three sides, large lawn, variety of large shade trees, vegetable garden, fruit trees, etc.; ten minutes' drive to a station.
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FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT TO GENtlemen, S. E. corner FIFTEENTH and LOCUST. Elegant location. Terms moderate. 5 16 6t.

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The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—

500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.
100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
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25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium grade.
25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality.
50 casks Catawba Wine " "
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Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies, Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms.

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IMPORTERS OF
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THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY
FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING
ANNUITIES.
Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.
INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.
And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as
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The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company
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ICE.

"PRICE OF ICE LOW ENOUGH TO SATISFY ALL."
"BE SURE KNICKERBOCKER IS ON THE WAGON."
KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.
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Principal Office,
No. 435 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Branch Offices and Depots,
North Pennsylvania Railroad and Master street.
Ridge Avenue and Willow street.
Willow Street Wharf, Delaware avenue.
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No. 4833 Main Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North Second street, Camden, N. J., and Cape May, New Jersey.
1871. Prices for Families, Offices, etc. 1871.
8 pounds daily, 50 cents per week.
12 " " 65 " " "
16 " " 80 " " "
20 " " 95 " " "
Half bushel or forty pounds, 20 cents each delivery. 4 28 36t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.
"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,
"RIP VAN WINKLE."
NEW CHROMOS.

All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates. All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.

Send for catalogue.

Looking-Glasses,
ALL NEW STYLES,

At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.

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NOS. 328 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
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Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments, and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Monday was the pickpockets' carnival, and half a dozen professionals were "pulled" by the detectives.

—The following gentlemen have been elected to serve as officers of the Northern Home for Friendless Children and Associated Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Institute:—President, John Wiegand; Secretary, Macgregor J. Mitcheson; Assistant Secretary, Theodore Earp; Treasurer, James L. Claghorn; Solicitors, M. J. Mitcheson and J. J. Barclay. The committee of the past year have been continued, without change.

—The Olympic Base Ball Club, with a good nine, in which are included Pratt and Wilkins, played a fine game with the Athletics yesterday afternoon. The Athletics were the victors by a score of 27 to 14.

—The Pennsylvania Reserves wound up their reunion yesterday afternoon by a banquet in which General Meade was the chief orator, and a ball in the evening.

—The burglars captured by the Twelfth district officers on Monday last were up at the Central yesterday afternoon, and another charge of burglary at the store of C. Hopf, No. 1330 Girard avenue, was preferred against them. The accused are each under $4000 bail for a further hearing.

Domestic Affairs.

—At the time of adjournment, yesterday, the court had not obtained a full panel in the Foster-Putnam murder case.

—A Poughkeepsie despatch says that the forests along the Roundout and Oswego Railroad have recently suffered greatly from fire.

—The Erie Railroad directors pronounce the rumor of the sale of their road to Commodore Vanderbilt and party as utterly without foundation.

—Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, took the oath of office yesterday, and then read his inaugural message. The display attending the ceremonies was quite imposing.

—Governor Scott, of South Carolina, proceeds to New York to-day to carry out the suggestions of the recent Tax-Payers' Convention, so as to strengthen the financial condition of the State.

—The case of L. P. Mulligan, a former Son of Liberty, for $100,000 damages against General Allen P. Hovey, for false arrest, came up yesterday in the United States District Court at Indianapolis.

—The Unconditional Club, of Philadelphia, tendered a serenade to Governor Geary and Hon. John Scott, last night at Harrisburg, when the former intimated in a speech that he is not a candidate for the Presidency.

—The Governor of New Jersey yesterday issued his warrant for the execution of John Ware, convicted of murder at Camden, but in it recognizes the action of Judge Woodhull, of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in staying sentence.

—The Pennsylvania Coal Company's men, at Pittston, yesterday resolved by an overwhelming majority to accept the offer of the company and resume work immediately. The miners at Hyde Park will hold a meeting to-morrow, and as starvation is staring them in the face, it is thought that in self-defense they will have to forego any further folly in longer remaining out on the strike. Owing to the threatening demonstrations of some of the malcontents, the people of Scranton are very anxious that martial law shall be proclaimed in their midst.

Foreign Affairs.

—Fort Valerien was firing heavily last night.

—The Commune, yesterday, split into two factions.

—The column in the Place Vendome was levelled at six o'clock last evening.

—A bill has passed the German Parliament forbidding the raising of loans by lotteries except for the Government.

—A motion to declare the permanency of the Republic in the Versailles Assembly was yesterday referred to a committee.

—It is generally expected that the cession of French territory, provided for in the recent treaty, will be severely criticized in the Assembly.

—The Communists and Versaillists, during the past two days, have made several sorties, and in the collisions the former were generally worsted.

—An organization of many thousands exists in Paris ready to rise against the Commune as soon as the Versaillists assault the ramparts of the capital.

—The Versaillists are keeping up a terific and effectual bombardment before Paris, and yesterday the destruction of life and property in the American quarter was fearful.

STRYCHNINE AND WHISKY.

Letter of a Deliberate and Philosophical Suicide.

Homer F. Wood, of Little Rock, Ark., committed suicide recently by taking strychnine in whisky. He left the following letter:—

Dear Gay:—My last card is played, and I stand upon the brink of eternity, with no fears or hopes for my future in that uncertainty. I have lived during the past month in a continual fever of excitement, produced by a desire to do justice to those who have claims upon me, and a sense of my inability to do so.

Life, at best, is one of the vilest humbugs that could be imposed on mankind. With me its trials and struggles have so overbalanced the enjoyment that I believe that my heart has turned to stone. I am as much unlike what I was one year ago as an oyster is unlike a rose.

I have just drank a whisky straight. 'Tis the first in almost five years. I took a big one. Did I ever tell you that when next I drank it would be as my shadow fell across the portals of eternity? 'Tis even so, and soon will I be called to give an account of my foolishness down here.

Good-bye, Billy. Good-bye everybody; and let those who censure this act beware of marrying cousins; I AM A MONOMANIAC. [These letters were written in capitals.—ED.]

There are no words to my wife that can give consolation for the disgrace which I cause. My eyes are blinded with tears at the thought of her love for me. But I cannot help what I am about to do.

I will have one tune on the guitar, and then with my strychnine and whisky I'll hunt a place to die. HOMER F. WOOD.

P. S.—One hour later. I have drank one quart of whisky, and am as sober as I was before taking the stuff. I almost believe that I am crazy. Yours, WOOD.

—A drug clerk gave a sick horse opium for aloes. The owner of the animal proposes to have a fit of emotional insanity, and shoot the clerk.

—The Iowa papers state that Spring Lake, in that State, is 17,000 feet high; 2000 feet higher than the highest mountain in the United States.

—A Bostonian bought his Bridget a three minute glass to boil eggs with. "Shure, didn't ye tell me to bile 'em together," she said, when he found it in the kettle.

—A Western paper says California strawberries are so large it is not uncommon for an ordinary family to subsist on one for a week, though there are smaller varieties.

—An Amsterdam journal says New York is so defiant of law, and so full of ruffians, that clergymen carry muskets to church, and that persons who bear around the contribution-box arm themselves with revolvers.

ANOTHER BIG TUNNEL.

The United States and Canada to be United by a Tunnel Over Eight Thousand Feet in Length under the Detroit River.

From the Iron Age.

The building of the great sub-fluvial tunnel under the Detroit river, the completion of which is now assured by the practical consolidation of the Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads, will be the greatest engineering work of its kind ever projected in this country, if not in the world. The lake tunnel at Chicago, though of considerable length, is of small capacity, and will bear no comparison with that to be built at Detroit, while those carried under the river at the former city, though of good size, are so short as to be in all respects inferior to the present undertaking as engineering works. In the

MAGNITUDE OF THE PLAN

of its construction, in the capacity it will have under water, and in the amount of business which will pass through it, the Detroit tunnel will certainly have no rival upon this continent until the long-contemplated scheme of uniting New York with the New Jersey shore by a tunnel under the Hudson is carried into effect.

The plan finally adopted by the tunnel company for the construction of the great work is substantially the same as that prepared some months since by Mr. Chesbrough, of Chicago. The length from the Detroit to the Canada portal will be 8568 feet. It will be built in two separate parts, with a view to diminishing the amount of excavation necessary, and lessening the liability to accident, and also for the important consideration that, if an accident should occur in one half, the other would still be available for the passage of trains. The parallel tunnels will be cylindrical in form, and will be fifty feet apart.

THE INTERIOR DIAMETER

of each is 18½ feet, and at all points under the river the shell of masonry will be two feet in thickness. The excavation will be made through a stratum of hard clay, and it is not intended that it should at any point come within less than 20 feet of the surface of the bed. Whenever it is found that the distance is less than this average, clay will be filled in to a sufficient depth to avoid the possibility of accident. In addition to the main tunnels a small drainage tunnel, with an interior diameter of five feet, will be built considerably below the main lines and midway between them. This will be first constructed, in order to drain the main tunnels while the work progresses, as well as afterward, and also to fully develop the character of the soil at the commencement of the work. The grade of the transit tunnels is one in fifty at each end, with 1000 feet of level line under the river. The estimates for excavation and masonry are as follows:—

	Cubic Yards.
Excavation in open cutting	200,000
Excavation in tunnels	233,000
Brick masonry (exclusive of drainage tunnel)	68,000
Stone masonry	2,700

The entire cost of the tunnel and approaches, including a permanent double track of steel rails, right of way at the ends, etc., will amount to $2,650,000.

The enterprise is one of great magnitude and importance, and its completion will mark the beginning of a new era in American railroad engineering.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

The Annual Report of the New York Commissioners.

From the annual report of the Commissioners of Emigration, which has just been issued, it appears that the total number of passengers landed at New York during 1870 was 255,486, of whom 212,170 were aliens, a decrease of 45,369 from the number in 1869. The number of German immigrants in 1870 was 72,350, less by 27,255 than during the preceding year. The total number of Irish immigrants, 65,168, also shows a decrease of 1036. Of these immigrants 194,088 came in steamers, and 18,824 in sailing vessels. The number of persons relieved last year by the Commissioners of Emigration was 71,579, and the amount of commutation money received by the commissioners was $531,836·50, of which a surplus of $356,563·88 remained on the 31st of December. The commission has now been in existence for twenty-four years, during which time 4,500,000 immigrants have landed in New York, of whom 1,320,912 have been assisted and provided with employment. On the 2d of February the commissioners resolved to reduce the amount of the commutation money from $2·50 to $1·50. The report concludes with an allusion to the frequent evasion of the payment of the commutation money by several of the steamship companies, by landing immigrants at another port, and forwarding them by rail to New York. These immigrants are expressly excluded by law from all the benefits of the landing depot and the resources of Ward's Island. The commissioners therefore suggest that all railroad and steamship companies should be compelled to pay commutation for all immigrants so transported from other points to New York.

AFFRAY IN A CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A Lunatic Stabs a Man and Brandishes an Axe—The Congregation Threaten to Lynch Him.

During the morning service on Sunday in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, at Lexington avenue and Sixty-sixth street, New York, John Gibney, an Irish stone-cutter, aged thirty-five, entered, wearing his hat. The sexton, James McLarney, requested him to remove it. Gibney refused, and the sexton ordered him to leave the church. Gibney declined to go, and as he acted in a somewhat disorderly manner, two or three of the congregation stepped forward to assist the sexton in expelling him. He then drew a knife and stabbed Michael Cully in the head, the point of the blade breaking off and remaining in the skull, inflicting a very serious wound. Several other members of the congregation then came up and were about to seize Gibney, when he drew an axe from under his coat, flourished it over his head, and loudly declared that he would "brain any man" who attempted to interfere with him. The excitement among the congregation now became intense. Many shouted "Hang him!" "Lynch him!" and a rope was speedily procured. A rush was made for him, and he was seized and disarmed, but before the crowd could carry their threats of lynching into execution officers appeared, took Gibney into custody, and locked him up in the East Fifty-ninth Street Police Station. It is believed that he is insane on the question of religion.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The Approaching General Assembly of the United States.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States will assemble in the First Presbyterian church, Chicago, Illinois, on Thursday, the 18th inst., and will be opened with a sermon by Rev. Dr. Backus, Moderator. This is the second assembly of the reunited Church, and, meeting in such a central place, it is expected that it will be well attended by representative men from all parts of the country.

The important business of reconstruction will occupy a large portion of the Assembly's time. The report of the Committee on the Memorial Fund will eagerly be looked for. This movement is having a marked effect. Ministers are by it provided with comfortable houses. Loads of debt have been swept away, and besides all this it is expected that a large sum will be available for seminaries, the boards, and sustentation. There is every reason to believe that five million dollars at least will be reported.

The Home Mission report will show a prosperous work in organizing new churches. An overture from the New York Presbytery concerning the voluntary demission of the ministry by such as may desire it, is likely to give rise to keen debate. The reception of delegates from Britain, Canada, etc., will be an interesting feature.

—Some "new beginners" are practising on such specimens as these:—"How much does a fool weigh generally? A simple ton. In what color should a secret be kept? In violet."

ANOTHER WARNING.

What Came of Kindling a Fire with Kerosene.

The Trenton *State Gazette* of yesterday says:

A very distressing affair occurred on Saturday morning, about half-past 9 o'clock, at the residence of William W. Ward, at No. 17 Ewing street. His servant girl, Miss Annie Corbitt, aged about twenty-three years, was engaged in baking, and, anxious to increase the heat of the oven, took the kerosene can and was in the act of pouring the fluid on the fire, when it ignited. Two heavy explosions, fearful in their character, and alarming the neighbors, took place. In a moment the poor girl was enveloped in flames. She ran out into the yard, and stood a moment on the platform or piazza in the rear, screaming terribly.

Two persons from the street came rushing in, with horse blankets, and smothered the flames. The scene was heart-rending. The place where she stood on the platform is charred in several places wherever she moved. When she was uncovered, after the blankets had been thrown around her, it was found that she had been shockingly burned. In about an hour her sufferings were ended by death.

Coroner Parsons was notified and viewed the body, but did not think it necessary to hold an inquest.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Mortgages, $3000, $3000, $1500, and $1500. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described mortgages, viz.:—

No. 1. All that mortgage, dated June 11, 1870, for $3000, payable by Jas. J. Loughery and Edward Gillen (ten years to run), secured by a new three-story brick dwelling, nearly finished, and lot of ground, east side of Twenty-third street, 33 feet south of Pemberton street, 16 feet front, and in depth 58 feet.

No. 2. All that mortgage, dated June 11, 1870, for $3000, payable by James J. Loughery and Edward Gillin (ten years to run), secured by a new three-story brick dwelling, nearly finished, and lot of ground, east side of Twenty-third street, 17 feet south of Pemberton street, Twenty-sixth ward, 16 feet front, and in depth 60½ feet.

No. 3. All that mortgage, dated June 11, 1870, for $1500, payable by James J. Loughery and Edward Gillin (ten years to run), secured by a lot of ground, south side of Pemberton street, 74 feet 6 inches west of Twenty-second street, 14 feet front, and in depth 49 feet.

No. 4. All that mortgage, dated June 11, 1870, for $1500, payable by James J. Loughery and Edward Gillin (ten years to run), secured by a lot of ground, south side of Pemberton street, 60 feet 6 inches west of Twenty-second street, 14 feet front, 49 feet deep.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 13 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Two Valuable Building Lots corner of Jefferson and Upsal streets, and adjoining corner lot on Jefferson street, Germantown. On Tuesday, May 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described lots of ground, viz.:—

No. 1. All that lot of ground, situate on the southwest side of Jefferson street, 94 feet southeastward from Upsal street, in the former borough of Germantown, and marked No. 6 on a plan entitled "Plan of the Upsal estate of John Johnson, Jr., deceased, Germantown;" containing in front on Jefferson street 93 feet, and in depth southwestwardly on the northwest line 197 feet 10 1-5 inches, and on the southeast line 195 feet 8 16-25 inches, having on the rear end a width of 93 feet and 6-25 of an inch. Subject to a ground rent of $69 75-100 per annum.

No. 2. All that lot of ground, situate on the southwest side of Jefferson and southeast side of Upsal streets aforesaid, marked No. 7 on said plan; containing in front on Jefferson street 94 feet, and in depth on the northwest line along said Upsal street 200 feet, and on the southeast line 197 feet 10 1-5 inches, gradually narrowing to the width of 89 feet 6 inches at the rear end. Subject to a ground rent of $70 50-100 per annum. Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 13s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling and Stable, No. 1333 Passyunk road. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those brick messuages and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the easterly side of the Passyunk road, 159 feet north of Reed street; thence extending eastwardly 71 feet 4 inches to a corner; thence eastward 59 feet 7 inches to a 20-feet wide street (paved and curbed); thence northward 16 feet; thence westward 54 feet 3 inches; thence westwardly 63 feet 2 inches, and thence southwardly along Passyunk road 16 feet to the place of beginning. The improvements are a genteel three-story brick dwelling fronting on Passyunk road; has gas, bath, gas oven, etc., and a two-story brick and frame stable in the rear; has 5 stalls, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$1400 may remain. Possession September 1.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 13 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 1228 North Eighteenth street, above Girard avenue. On Tuesday, May 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story double back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Eighteenth street, 19 feet north of Stiles street, Twentieth ward, No. 1228; the lot containing in front on Eighteenth street 16 feet, and extending in depth westward of that width 83 feet to a 3 feet wide alley leading southward into Stiles street. The house is in complete order, handsomely papered and painted, and well built; has the modern conveniences, bath, gas, water-closet, 2 heaters, range, with circulating boiler, and underground drainage. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale. Terms—$5000 may remain on mortgage for three years.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 10 13 20 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE.—ESTATE OF THEOPHILUS FISHER, deceased. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers.—Valuable four-story brick Store and Dwelling, S. W. corner of Twenty-third and Lombard streets. On Tuesday, May 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable four-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate at the southwest corner of Twenty-third and Lombard streets; containing in front on Lombard street 20 feet, and extending in depth along Twenty-third street 78 feet. It has gas, bath, hot and cold water, stationary washstands, marble mantels, &c., &c. It is occupied as a drug store, and is a good business stand. Terms—$2500 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 10 13 20 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel three-story brick dwelling, No. 1937 Bainbridge street, west of Nineteenth street. On Tuesday, May 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that genteel three-story brick messuage, with one-story frame kitchen and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Bainbridge street, west of Nineteenth street, No. 1937; containing in front on Bainbridge street 17 feet, and extending in depth 57 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. It has gas, summer range, etc. Subject to a redeemable ground rent of $60 a year.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 13s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

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BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE CHEAPEST and best article in the market for

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It will not injure the finest fabric.
It is put up at

WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,

No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia,

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FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 16, at 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, Thursday, May 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, May 20, at 2 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, May 27, at 11 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To Londen	80	To London	35
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CABIN RATES, CURRENCY, $75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.

STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY, Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these rates are positively much cheaper than other first-class lines.

Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.

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ALFRED L. TYLER,
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PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, May 25, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, May —.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, May 20, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, May 20.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington, N. C., on Wednesday, May 24, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Thursday, June 17.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.—PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.

The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, May 18, at 8 P. M., noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS

For all the above lines,
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where further information may be obtained.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
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LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

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GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

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WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
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MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
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Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

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Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

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OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

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OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
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These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

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FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL, UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

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Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

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JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

HARDWARE, ETC.

CUMBERLAND NAILS

$4·75 Per Keg.

These Nails are known to be the best in the market

All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.

Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.

Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Solid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great

Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store

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WINDOW BLINDS,

Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices,

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PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.

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SNOWDEN & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

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FIVE NIGHTS ONLY AND A MATINEE,
L. ALBITES, Director. D. DE VIVO, Manager.

Mr. L. ALBITES has the honor of announcing a short season of Italian Opera, with a grand combination of Artists of the highest talent and reputation, performing now in New York, for the third week, to the largest, most brilliant, fashionable, and critical audiences ever seen at the Academy since the time of Grisi and Piccolomini.

OPENING NIGHT MONDAY, May 22.

RIGOLETTO. RIGOLETTO. RIGOLETTO.

Triumphant rentree on the lyric stage of the eminent American prima donna,

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

Debut of the great Tenor di Forza,

SIGNOR GUISEPPE VILLANI,

and the distinguished Contralto,

MISS PALMER.

Rentree of the favorite,

SIG. ORLANDINI.

TUESDAY—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

Grand rentree of the most famous Soprano,

MME. AGATHA STATES.

Debut of the charming new American Prima Donna, MISS RIDGWAY, and of the eminent Baritone, Sig. BUONGIORNO.

WEDNESDAY—LA TRAVIATA.

Miss KELLOGG in her best role, as VIOLETTA.

Debut of Sig. CAROSELLI, the great Tenor di Grazia.

THURSDAY—SICILIAN VESPERS.
FRIDAY—FAUST.
SATURDAY—GRAND GALA MATINEE.

Subscription for five nights and a Matinee, $10.

Subscription open to-day and to-morrow at North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 Chestnut street. Sale for single nights commences on Friday. 5 17tf

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 17,
THE STREETS OF PHILADELPHIA:
A DRAMATIC MIRROR OF LIFE IN THE CITY.

New scenery by Heilge. Every-day scenes and characters. The Rich and Poor in our midst. The drama in six parts.

Part 1.—BANK PARLOR ON WALNUT Street, The Banker's Crime.

Part 2.—THE STREETS BY SUNLIGHT. Fourteen Years Later.

Part 3.—PHILADELPHIA BY GASLIGHT. Fifth and Chesnut Streets. In a Snow Storm. Street Life.

Part 4.—INTERIOR OF A TENEMENT HOUSE. How the Poor Live.

Part 5.—WEST SIDE OF THE SCHUYLKILL. The Fire.

Part 6.—A FASHIONABLE WEDDING. Hearts and Purses.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GERMAN JUBILEE WEEK.
PRICE OF ADMISSION CHANGED.

Admission, with Secured Seat	$1·00
Balcony	50
Family Circle	25

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1871.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A REPUBLICAN State Convention meets at Harrisburg to-day to nominate candidates for Auditor-General and Surveyor-General and to construct a platform for the fall campaign. The offices are in themselves of no political significance, as a clear-headed and honest Democrat might make as good an Auditor or Surveyor as a Republican, and the significance of the October State election lies in the fact that it will be popularly considered a test of partisan strength, and indicative of the probable action of Pennsylvania in the Presidential election of 1872. The Democracy have grown fearfully hungry during their prolonged exclusion from national power; their old wheel-horses and favorites, except those who have the good fortune to be quartered on rich local treasuries like that of Tammany, are well-nigh famished; and they have made up their minds to win in the grand Presidential fight, if any real or pretended sacrifice of principle, or any concession to that idol of over-greedy spoils-hunters, availability, can insure a triumph. By way of preparing for the future they will probably make careful nominations at the State Convention they are to hold a week hence, and then work like beavers to secure the election of their "standard-bearers." As the Republicans take the initiative in the conflict, it behooves them to consider well its probable contingencies, and to wisely arrange its preliminaries. Comparatively little trouble is apprehended. The only Pennsylvanian named as a rival to Grant for the succession, the illustrious Geary, formally declined the honor of a Presidential nomination when it was tendered last night by one of his enthusiastic admirers, and as his expressed wish to "retire to privacy" after the completion of his Gubernatorial term is likely to be universally respected by his admiring fellow-citizens, there is no apparent danger of Pennsylvania hunting up any other favorite son to become a direct antagonist to Grant. Whether his administration will be fully and cordially indorsed remains to be seen, but Senator Scott publicly expressed an earnest hope last night that "the convention would heartily indorse Congress and the whole Republican administration;" and it is perhaps so ordered by the wire-pullers. One of the main points remaining unadjusted is the determination of the grave question of who shall be chairman of the Republican State Central Committee; and if the campaign waxes hot and furious, its issue will depend much more upon the selection of this chairman than upon the nomination of candidates, important political battles in this State having been repeatedly won or lost by the efficiency or the incompetency of the appointed leaders of its partisan armies.

FEMALE INTERVIEWERS.

THERE is one thing that the Wild Woman really can do. This was some time a paradox, but now the age gives it proof. She can become a first-class interviewer. Indeed, she is one already by nature. From the earliest times in which we have any account of her, a certain desire for the acquisition of knowledge of a personal nature, combined with uncommon pertinacity in attaining her end, seem to have characterized woman. This instinct—for we can call it nothing else—has, in want of a better term, been styled curiosity. One of the profoundest secrets learned in this world is the folly of looking for reasons. We do not know why this instinct is given to women, and it is foolishness to seek to know. As we accept, so to speak, the hump of the camel, or the bloom of the peach, or the preposterous neck of the giraffe, so do we accept this feminine peculiarity simply as a fact. But, being a fact, we may fairly seek to utilize it; and it does seem that the interviewing business gives females who are ambitious for public careers something to do for which they are expressly fitted. Of course we have a text, although it is introduced rather late in the discourse. It appears that a lady reporter of the *World* called to see Mrs. Lincoln and her son upon their arrival in New York a few days since. Although Mrs. Lincoln had lived abroad so long, she has not lost sight of some of the distinguishing marks of American journalism, and at the outset of the interview expressed her decided distaste to "getting into the newspapers." But the *World* female was not to be deterred by any such flimsy objection as that. She cross-examined Mrs. Lincoln in a style that would have done credit to a criminal lawyer, nor did she let up until the poor woman withdrew from the room, "entirely too ill," as the reporter naively remarks, "to talk any more." Neither did the *World* female then take her own leave and proceed to elaborate her copious notes. The mother vanquished, there yet remained the son. That young gentleman, we are told, did not relish the idea of talking about his private concerns to a stranger and for the public ear, but there was no escape for him. The following are a few of the questions put to Mr. Lincoln by this indefatigable young woman. In accordance with Mr. Lincoln's desire, we will not give his answers except so far as is necessary to keep up the show of a conversation:—

Lady Reporter—You have been studying in Germany, have you not?
Mr. Lincoln—Yes, etc.
L. R.—Did you find that the Germans spoke well of your father?
Mr. L.—Yes, etc.
L. R.—How about your mother's pension? does she intend to try to get it now?
Mr. L.—I don't know, etc.
L. R.—Then she will probably never try to get it again?
Mr. L.—I don't know.
L. R.—It has been rumored that your mother intends marrying again. Is that true?

And so on. The only uncertainty we feel is at the close, when we read—"at this point the reporter withdrew." We felt sure that finally the Lincolns would go, leaving the reporter mistress of the field. But breathes there the man who could have asked these questions? Could the Count Johannes, could the great Train himself, have done it? It is well beknown that what man lacks is assurance; that is his weak spot, his one great failing. Almost any man would have left the house if Mrs. Lincoln had said he had talked her sick, but there is a sort of divine persistence about woman which will lead her to talk her victim not only sick, but blind and deaf and dumb to boot, if the path of duty seems to lie that way. And so we say that there is at last a "vocation" opened to the female of the woman's rights pattern. We do not pretend that this work is on as high a Plane (is not that the word?) as the reformers demand, or that it can altogether satisfy the Dumb Yearnings (the phrase is familiar—it must be correct) of which we read so much; but it at least opens a practicable field, and one which the Tyrant Man cannot pretend to dispute with her.

SENATOR CONNELL'S bill for submitting the question of abolishing or continuing the Building Commission to a popular vote next October was yesterday referred by the House to the Committee on Municipal Corporations. This action was taken after considerable discussion as to the propriety of referring it to he Judiciary Committee and to a committee of the Philadelphia members, and it may be considered as a quiet method of giving a death-blow to this the last project of the anti-Penn Square party to defeat the erection of the public buildings upon the site selected by the people of Philadelphia. The partisans of the anti-Penn Square party in the House did their best to keep the bill out of the hands of the Committee on Municipal Corporations, and its reference to that committee was evidently considered upon all sides as equivalent to its defeat. It is to be hoped that the committee will now take the only proper action, and report the bill with a negative recommendation, and thus give the Washington Square property-holders to understand that, so far as the Legislature is concerned, no impediments will be thrown in the way of the commission in their efforts to execute the will of the people; and then there will be some chance that the much-needed buildings will finally be erected upon the chosen site, in spite of the intrigues of the anti-Penn Squareites.

THE STATE SENATE, for some inexplicable reason, is opposed to giving the people of Philadelphia an opportunity to purify their delegate elections by throwing around them the restraints of law. While the correctness of the principle is admitted by the passage of a bill authorizing its application to the city of Lancaster, efforts are being made to prevent our citizens from enjoying its benefits. The result of this discrimination, if persisted in, will be a reversal of the old description of the two cities. It was said, long ago, that Philadelphia was the best governed and Lancaster the worst governed city of the country; but if Lancaster is to have fair and decent delegate elections, and Philadelphia is to remain the prey of political bummerism, it will not be singular if Lancaster becomes the best and Philadelphia decidedly the worst governed city of the State.

A CABLE TELEGRAM states that the destruction of life and property by the bombardment of the American quarter of Paris yesterday was fearful. We regret that any class of American citizens, at home or abroad, should be the victims of calamity; but there is no class less deserving of sympathy than those who voluntary expatriate themselves, during a long series of years, to seek selfish enjoyment in a luxurious foreign city. It has passed into a proverb that a portion of rich Americans habitually regard Paris as an Elysium; but the scenes of the last few months, winding up with a bombardment of their favorite quarter, has essentially modified this opinion, and at this moment Paris must be, to them, the antipodes of an Elysium.

THE AUDITOR-GENERALSHIP.

Dr. David Stanton, the Probable Republican Candidate.

A special despatch from Harrisburg, in our second edition, states that in all probability Dr. David Stanton will receive the nomination for Auditor-General from the Republican State Convention now in session.

Dr. Stanton is a son of the late Dr. Benjamin Stanton, of Ohio, and a nephew of the late Secretary Stanton, to whom he bears a striking resemblance. He was born in 1829, and, after studying medicine, and graduating at the Cleveland Medical College and the University of Pennsylvania, removed, at the age of twenty-one, to New Brighton, Beaver county, where he commenced the practice of medicine, and has continued to reside. In August, 1861, he entered the army as surgeon of the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was connected with the Army of the Potomac until promoted to the post of surgeon of United States Volunteers, in November, 1862, from which date until he resigned, in December, 1865, he acted as Superintendent of Hospitals, and as assistant and acting Medical Director of the Northern Department, on the staffs of General Heintzelman and Hooker. In 1864 he was breveted lieutenant-colonel, and in 1865 was made brevet colonel.

Dr. Stanton is of Quaker descent, and was naturally an abolitionist of the old school, in the times when it was not popular to embrace such sentiments. He has never held any public office, but is at present Chairman of the Beaver County Republican Committee.

ANOTHER SHATTERED MONUMENT.

The Destruction of the Vendome Column at Paris.

The Communists, or Red Republicans, of Paris, in their insane raid upon all memorials of the empire, have just added to their crimes against civilization by the destruction of the famous column in the Place Vendome, which has been for over fifty years one of the art glories of the world. This triumphal monument was erected in 1806 by the Emperor Napoleon I in commemoration of the success of the French armies. The column was of the Tuscan order, and copied after Trajan's Pillar at Rome. Its height was 135 feet, and its circumference at the base 36 feet. The base was 21 feet high and 30 feet square. The column was covered with bas-reliefs in bronze, composed of 276 plates made out of 1200 pieces of cannon taken from the Russians and Austrians, representing the victories of the French armies in the German campaign of 1805. There were over 2000 figures, each three feet in height, in these bas-reliefs, and the total weight of metal was about 360,000 pounds. The column was surmounted by a colossal bronze statue of Napoleon I, eleven feet high. A statue of the emperor was hurled to the ground by the mob of 1814, but France was not satisfied until a finer one was placed upon the summit. The whole cost of the Vendome Column was about $300,000, exclusive of the captured material which made so large a part of it. The best view of Paris was obtained from its summit, and it was one of the first points of interest visited by travellers. The cheap rage of the mob has again cost Paris dear. What is to be the next act of vandalism?

NOTICES.

OUR GERMAN FELLOW-CITIZENS, AND ALL PERSONS IN ANY WAY INTERESTED IN
THE CELEBRATION
OF THE
GRAND PEACE FESTIVAL,
ARE INVITED TO VISIT
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SEWING MACHINE.

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237 SOUTH STREET.—WE HAVE JUST received great bargains in Ladies' Hats, 50 different shapes, less than up-town prices. MARKLAND, 237 SOUTH Street.

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DESIRABLE WHITE GOODS.
Piques in Plaids, Stripes, and Cords.
French Nainsook, all prices.
French Muslin, 2 yards wide, very low.
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A LARGE STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGING AND INSERTING.
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INFANTS' OUTFITS
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Immense variety of Spring patterns and styles in our Custom-Department, ready to be made up promptly, and at the most reasonable prices. 603 605 607 609

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Both of which our unusual facilities enable us easily to do.

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MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
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A BEAUTIFUL SPOT IS
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Its Hotel, its lakes, the fish pond, the old mill, the old railroad bridge, the handsome drives and avenues, the park, and many other points of interest, are in themselves sufficient attractions, while the NATURAL ADVANTAGES of the tract, such as excellent water, rolling country, high and healthy location, facilities for drainage, and EASY ACCESS TO THE CITY, render WENONAH the most desirable place for building Country Residences within the vicinity of Philadelphia situated on the West Jersey Railroad, 11 miles from Camden, reached in FORTY-FIVE MINUTES from your place of business. The Hotel will be completed and opened about the 15th of June. Visit the place and judge it upon its merits. Tickets and information furnished by

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Kid Gloves, $1 a pair, every pair warranted.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, in colors and Black.
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Ladies' Silk, Lisle, and Berlin Gloves.
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Large assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery.
Ladies' full Regular Made Hose, 25, 31, 33, 38, 40, 50c.
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Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings, and Insertings at less than regular market prices.
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Satin Plaid Nainsooks, Soft Finish Cambrics.
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AT THE WALNUT the drama of *The Streets of Philadelphia* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ARCH Miss Kate Reignolds will appear this evening in the drama of *Nobody's Daughter*.

AT THE CHESNUT a performance of the comedy of *Saratoga* will be given this evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, Mr. Robert McWade will personate "Rip Van Winkle" this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN the Japanese will appear this evening in addition to other attractions.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—The sale of subscription tickets for the six performances of Italian opera announced to be given at the Academy of Music next week commenced to-day at the music store of F. A. North & Co., No. 1025 Chesnut street. The subscription price for the six operas is fixed at $10. The operatic combination which will appear under the direction of Signor Albites has been performing with great success in New York, and as we have had no Italian opera in this city during the present season with a troupe containing such singers as Miss Kellogg, Madame States, Signor Orlandini, Signor Susini, and others who are announced, it will undoubtedly be liberally patronized. The sale of single seats will commence on Friday.

CITY ITEMS.

THOSE WHO DESIRE A BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION should beware of cheap patent pills, or other cathartics containing calomel and mercury. Use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. Component parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Grape Juice. For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Dyspepsia, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, etc., the Pills are unequalled.

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YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE! of the injurious effects of Cathartics and Purgatives, containing mercury, calomel, and other deleterious drugs. In a short time they enervate and destroy the system as well as the complexion, If you would have a fresh, healthy, and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; a pleasant purgative, and cause neither nausea or griping pains.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

TO INSURE HEALTH AND PROPER DIGESTION you should use HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are composed of Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice. They excite digestion, nourish and invigorate the system, and purge out all the humors that grow and rankle in the blood. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA makes New, Fresh, and Healthy Blood, and Beautifies the Complexion.

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STANDARD SEWING MACHINE OFFICE,
No. 700 CHESNUT STREET.
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THERE IS NO ARTICLE IN MATERIA-MEDICA which supersedes Castor Oil, Magnesia, or Salts equal to HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS for purging from the system all superfluous and worn-out matter. For Biliousness, Costiveness, Sick or Nervous Headache, etc., they are unequalled, as they cause neither nausea or griping pains; after which purify and make New Blood by using HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA.

FOR OYSTERS always, 'FRESH, FAT, AND INVITING," Stewed, Steamed, Roasted, Panned, Broiled, Fried, and Raw, go to Leach's, northeast corner Ninth and Chesnut. Half peck steamed oysters, 25 cents.

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER MONTHS the system should be thoroughly purged, and nothing is so acceptable to the Stomach as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, after which use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They invigorate the system, and can be taken by Children with perfect safety.

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DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS. WINLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE the best made in America.

MARRIED.

THARP—FISHER.—On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, by the Rev. Jos. Newlin, Mr. T. HORACE THARP, formerly of Louisville, Ky., and Miss M. LOUISE FISHER, of this city.

DIED.

BOWEN.—On the morning of the 17th of May, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of F. H. and Susan W. Bowen, aged 2 years.

COX.—Suddenly, on the 15th instant, Mr. CHARLES COX.

His relatives and friends, Falls of Schuylkill Lodge, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 4549 Miller street, Germantown, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

GLASGOW.—On the 15th instant, JESSE E. GLASGOW, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends, the Fraternal Lodge, No. 893, G. U. O. F., and P. G. N. Council, No. 2, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1123 Rodman street, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Services at the Lombard Street Central Presbyterian Church. Interment at Lebanon Cemetery.

SPOFFORD.—On the 14th instant, WILLIAM E. SPOFFORD.

His friends and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at St. Luke's Church, Thirteenth street, below Spruce.

WILLIAMS.—On the 15th instant, SUSAN R., widow of Samuel Williams, and daughter of the late Josiah Randall.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, 18th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to South Laurel Hill.

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COMBINING STYLE, DURABILITY AND EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP.

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HELMBOLD'S COLUMN.

APRIL,

MAY, and

JUNE.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

In these months,
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
Cures all eruptions of the skin.
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
Cures the worst form of blood diseases.
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
Enters heavily into the circulation of the blood.
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
Beautifies the complexion.
All powders and outward applications destroy the skin, rendering it harsh and coarse. Look at the skin of old maids, and those who have used such any length of time. My advice is to discontinue them and use
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
One bottle is equal in strength to one gallon of the syrups or decoctions as usually made, and a wine glass added to a pint of water equals the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink. Try it this way.
A delightful beverage.
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
A pleasant, safe, and agreeable cathartic.
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
Used in all affections where a purgative medicine is needed.
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
Harmless to a child, and taken by children.
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
Supersede magnesia, salts, and every other purgative.
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
Certain in effect and pleasant in operation.
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
Is not a patented pill.
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
Are composed of Catawba grape juice and fluid extract rhubarb.

How to proceed in the
spring and summer months
to insure new life, new blood, new vigor,
Purchase two bottles of HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, and one box of PILLS—worth their
WEIGHT IN GOLD.
No better investment can be made for so small a sum.

Helmbo'd's Fluid Extract Buchu

HAS ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE FAME.

All of my preparations are meritorious. A period of twenty years has PROVED THIS to be the case.

See remarks made by Benjamin Travers, F. R. C S. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states that no remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is, in the strictest sense, a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.

See REMARKS of the GREAT CHEMISTS AND PILL MEN OF AMERICA.

WM. R. WARNER & CO.,
No. 154 N. Third street, Philadelphia, Pa.

H. T. HELMBOLD—Esteemed Friend:—We congratulate you on having the handsomest, and, at the same time, the MOST EFFECTIVE PILL that we have ever known for the purpose intended.

WM. R. WARNER & CO.

H. T. HELMBOLD will remark, in conclusion, that his remedies are the result of long and careful study. The Fluid Extracts have been before the public twenty years; the sale of them in that time proves their value. All have been benefitted by them who followed my instructions, and to-day they stand UNEQUALLED in the extent of their sale and UNSURPASSED by any Medicament in the Dispensatory of the United States, not excepting a single HERB, ROOT, PLANT, or scientific preparation.

Pharmaceutical I claim all mine to be, and have never patented a single one.

To dispel any impression or prejudice that might exist in the minds of many against my Preparations from the publicity given through advertising, and that I am and have been a druggist for a period of twenty years, and more conclusively to prove this see letter:—

[From the largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.]

NOVEMBER 4, 1854.

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown streets, Phila.

ALL STAND ON THEIR MERITS.

The Pill I have thought of offering to the afflicted for ten years.

They are now perfect, and I shall stake my time, money, and fame on their effectiveness. The inviting style in which the Pill itself is made, the bottle, label, wrapper—all show with what care they have been prepared. After examination, no English or French preparation will show greater care, and I am really proud of them.

Instead of the nauseous-looking, carelessly-prepared Pills vended generally and put up in wooden boxes, and made generally or offered by those having no experience as physicians, druggists, or manufacturers of medicines, test the medicine offered by your obedient servant,

H. T. HELMBOLD.

CRYSTAL PALACE DRUG STORE, 534 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PALACE PHARMACY, GILSEY HOUSE, BROADWAY, AND TWENTY-NINTH STREET, NEW YORK.

TEMPLE OF PHARMACY, CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, and 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

Penna. Republican Convention.

A Permanent Organization.

Hon. Wm. Elliott, Chairman.

British Claims on the United States.

Sad Drowning Casualty.

Associated Press Meeting.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph

Disaster in the English Channel.

LONDON, May 17.—A French fishing vesse has been run down and sunk in the English Channel by an American bark, whose name is not reported. Twelve of the crew of the fisher man were lost.

The Latest War News.

PARIS, May 17.—General Cluseret advises the Committee of Safety to cause the erection o barricades in Place de l'Etoile, Place de Rome and Place d'Eylau: of a

Second Line of Defensive Works

from the Passy Gate to Grenille Bridge, and of a third line from Pont de la Concorde to Lawela Concorde to Porte de la St. Ouen.

The Assault on Paris.

LONDON, May 17.—The *Standard's* special despatch says the Versaillists will probably carry the city to-night, and the Communists are leaving in dismay.

Ship News.

LIVERPOOL, May 16.—Arrived, steamers Malta, City of Antwerp, and England, from New York; ship Hampden, from New Orleans.

Latest Quotations.

LONDON, May 17—1·30 P. M.—Consols, 93¾ for money and account. United States 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 92¾; 10-40s, 89¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 17—1·30 P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady: uplands, 7 5-16@7½d.; Orleans, 7 5-16@7¾d. Sales 12,000 bales, including 3000 for export and speculation. Sales of cotton on ship named at New Orleans at 7¾d. for middling; do. at Charleston and Savannah at 7½d. for middling.

LONDON, May 17.—Tallow, 43s. 3d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Ku-klux Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Sixteen of the twenty-one members of the Select Committee on Ku-klux Outrages met this morning, Senator Scott in the chair. Absent—Two Senators and three Representatives. The sub-committee appointed in compliance with a resolution of the joint committee to inquire into the condition of the late insurrectionary States, so far as regards the execution of the laws and the safety of the lives and property of the citizens of the United States, and to prepare a plan of proceedings in the discharge of the duties imposed upon the said joint committee, submitted the following resolution, and recommended its adoption:—

Resolved, That for the present a sub-committee of seven members be appointed to proceed at once with the investigation, and, until otherwise ordered, to continue the same in Washington, with power to reassemble the committee when, in their judgment, it may be expedient.

An adjournment took place until to-morrow, when it is supposed the resolution will be acted on.

Claims Against the United States.

The letter of the Secretary of State transmitted with the brief message of the President to-day to the Senate, together with a book written by Hon. William Whiting, late Solicitor of the War Department, says that from time to time reports were made by Mr. Whiting on claims preferred by foreign subjects against this Government, growing out of the war of insurrection during 1861 and 1865. So far as the re-examinations have been completed in nineteen cases, and the points in the more important ones have been made public, while many others are contained in Whiting's work on the war powers of the Government.

The Senate are referred to the cases printed in the designated pages of that book. These claims include some from British and others from French subjects. As a sample:—A. Keraban, a British subject, preferred a claim for property seized by order of General Butler. Mr. Whiting, in his opinion, says this claim was treated as all similar claims ought to be treated, the claimant not acting the part of a neutral British subject; and so in kindred cases.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—In conformity with section three of act of Congress approved March 3, 1851, Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher, 1st Infantry, is, on the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home, detailed as Governor of the Soldiers' Home, to relieve Colonel A. T. Lee, retired, to take effect September 1, 1871, and by direction, the President, Colonel Pitcher, is assigned to duty from that date, according to his commission of Brigadier-General by brevet.

Colonel Lee on being relieved by Colonel Pitcher will be reassigned to his former position of Deputy Governor of the Soldiers' Home, relieving Colonel S. F. Rodenbough, retired, who will repair to his home. Colonel Rodenbough is relieved at his own request.

Internal Revenue Supervisor Appointed.

Simon S. Powell, of New Castle, Ind., has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for that State.

Subscriptions to the New Loan

to-day, $25,000.

Revenue Receipts To-day

$223,950.

Presidential Nominations.

The President to-day transmitted to the Senate the following nominations: Robert H. Milroy, United States Marshal for Wyoming Territory. Edwin L. Stanton, son of the late Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of the Territory of the District of Columbia.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Fire in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, May 17.—The house and two barns belonging to the widow of James Jackson, at New Hampton, N. H., were totally destroyed by fire yesterday.

Student Drowned.

BOSTON, May 17.—The son of A. R. Culver, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a student at the Exeter Academy, was drowned yesterday while bathing.

The Sailors' Snug Harbor,

at Quincy, was damaged by fire this morning. Loss, $4000.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Steamboat Collision.

MEMPHIS, May 17.—The steamboats Potomac and St. Francis collided this morning at one o'clock opposite Clarke's Tow Heads, fifty miles below here. Little damage was done. The larboard guard of the St. Francis was torn away, and the jack-staff of the Potomac was knocked down.

The Crop Reports

are gloomy, owing to continued rains and cold weather. By caterpillars and vermin the young cotton crop is destroyed and many of the planters are without seed to replant.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

George Washington Hung.

MEMPHIS, May 17.—The Batesville (Ark.) *Republican* of the 16th says a negro named George Washington attempted an outrage on the person of a little girl named Calvin, but the child's mother drove him off. Mr. Calvin, the father, assisted by neighbors, pursued the negro, and brought him back and hanged him.

FROM THE STATE.

The Republican Convention—A Permanent Organization Effected.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, May 17.—The Committee on Permanent Organization has chosen Hon. William Elliott chairman of the convention, and the following-named secretaries:—Ezra Lukens, Josiah Cohen, James Fox, W. J. Romig, R. M. Frick, and R. G. Dill.

After a brief speech the chairman announced the convention ready for business. Vice-Presidents from each Senatorial district were announced. A number of resolutions were offered and referred. During the time the convention was waiting for the Committee on Resolutions Mr. Quay was introduced to address the convention but declined. Chairman Kneass made an eloquent address, after which the Committee on Resolutions reported.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

New York Associated Press Meeting.

NEW YORK, May 17.—At the annual meeting of the New York State Associated Press held in this city to-day The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Joseph Warren, Buffalo *Courier;* Secretary and Treasurer, Ellis H. Roberts, Utica *Herald;* Executive Committee, J. C Cuyler, Albany *Express;* Carroll E. Smith, Syracuse *Journal;* George C. Cooper, Rochester *Union;* H. O. Tucker, Troy *Times;* Charles C. Fairman, Elmira *Advertiser.*

The following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the press of the State and country, acting for the whole people, have a deep interest in prompt and efficient cable service, and that any discrimination whereby messages are delayed, sent out of time, or in any way displaced so as to delay their transmission, is a breach of faith, violation of contract, and a great wrong to the public.

Resolved, That the detention of messages of the New York Associated Press in the London cable office, whereby important commercial and general news despatches are delivered from one to seventeen hours after despatches filed at a later hour than those addressed to the New York Associated Press were received, is not only a violation of law and equity, but deserves forfeiture of the charter of the company.

Resolved, That unless such discrimination is promptly forbidden, disavowed, and punished, the public can have no confidence in any cable service where such wrongs are tolerated or excused. If one party or class of persons can have their despatches delayed in place of another class, then such telegraphic service becomes rather an agency for speculation and private advantage than a corporation for the benefit of the public.

Resolved, That we express our sympathy and earnest co-operation with the New York Associated Press in their efforts to expose and reform abuses of the cable service, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to its members for publication.

JOSEPH WARREN,
President Associated Press of New York.
ELLIS H. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Proposals for Bonds, Etc.

NEW YORK, May 17.—There were proposals for bonds to-day amounting to $4,870,000 at 11·23@11·37. The awards will be $4,000,000 at 11·23@11·49.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Drowning Casualty.

ROCKLAND, May 17.—A boat containing Captain Riley Brown, his brother, and two children, capsized in crossing from South Thomaston to Sheep Island, on Monday, and Captain Brown was drowned. His brother swam ashore with the two children.

CONGRESS.

Extraordinary Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Senate met at noon.

The Vice-President laid before the body an answer from the President to a former resolution calling for a copy of the report of William Whiting, late Solicitor of the War Department, containing a list of claims from foreign subjects growing out of transactions of the war of the Rebellion.

The Vice-President, in replying to Mr. Sumner, said the report was in the printed volume transmitted, and two written pages from the Secretary of State accompanied. About thirty-five pages of the book related to these claims.

Mr. Sumner thought that as the information was not now generally accessible it ought to be printed, with the letter of the Secretary of State.

The printing was ordered and, then on motion of Mr. Cameron the Senate went into executive session.

At ten minutes past one o'clock Messrs. White and Ramsdell were brought into the Senate under arrest.

Mr. Carpenter, from the select committee, offered a resolution that required the Vice-President to propound the question to them, What excuse they have for not answering certain interrogations relative to the premature publication of the treaty, and whether they were now prepared to answer all proper questions asked by the committee?

Mr. Carpenter made a statement showing the undoubted right of the Senate to make the interrogation, and the impropriety of making public matters of such vast importance.

He said there were two courses, either of which they must pursue. First, the Senate must go forward and compel obedience to its rules, or confess in the face of the world its want of nerve and weakness.

Mr. Fenton offered a substitute for the pending resolution, requiring the question to be propounded as follows:—

Did you receive a copy of the treaty either from a Senator or the clerk or secretary of a Senator, or any officer or employe of the Senate, or any member of his family?

This, Mr. Fenton said, was as far as they ought to go.

Mr. Wilson supported the substitute, speaking in favor of a free press, and saying this proposition would vindicate the Senate, and there they ought to stop.

Mr. Morton took similar ground.

Mr. Thurman said that if anybody was responsible for the publication of what purported to be the treaty, it was the managing editor of the paper in which it appeared. He should vote for Mr. Fenton's substitute, though he did not believe it was logically correct.

Mr. Tipton advocated the fullest freedom of the press, and would stand by the correspondents.

Mr. Carpenter opposed the substitute.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 17

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....66 | 11 A. M.....64 | 2 P. M.....74

SUN RISES.....4·43 MOON SETS.....4·3
SUN SETS.....7·9 HIGH WATER.....0·26

(By Cable.)

LONDON, May 17.—Steamship Peruvian, from Quebec, touched at Moville yesterday.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, May 17. — Arrived, steamship Cuba, from Liverpool.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Holmes, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Aries, Whelden, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, New York, do.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Nor. bark Norwegia, Christiansen, Itiga, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Reading R. R. No. 77, McFadden, New London, Simnickson & Co.
Schr Marian Gage, Heather, Boston, do.
Schr Isabella, Strange, Taunton, do.
Schr Raven's Wing, York, Fall River, do.
Schr Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Greenpoint, do.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, New Bedford. do.
Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, Providence, do.
Schr M. A. McGahan, Call, Newburyport, do.
Barge Starry Flag, Hutchinson, New York, do.
Barge No. 889, Makin, do. do.
Barge Eagle, Gallagher, Camden, do.
Tugs Thomas Jefferson, Allen; Chesapeake, Merrihew; and Fairy Queen, Wilson, Baltimore, with tows of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, 70 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers:—Mr. S. L. Anderson; Miss Mary Foster; Mr. John Brannon; Mr. S. Whitney; Mrs. Whitney; Miss Annie Whitney; Miss Mary Ellen Whitney; Miss Katy Whitney; Mr. John Whitney; R Rigby; Miss S. B. Fowler; Miss M. E. Derry; N. Bilistein, Esq.; J. W. Keller; James Bedloe; Mr. Andrew Hart; Mr. Aaron Williams; Mr. L. Sherman. Bark Florie M. Hulbert below buoy, Fourteen-feet Bank, bound up.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Hope, Hancock, from Liverpool March 16, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig C. C Cosson, Payson, 10 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Duncan & Pocy.
Br. brig Alpha, Landry, 13 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Zulette Kenyon, Buckingham, 2 days from Chester, Conn., with stone to Isaac Cangebartle.
Schr S. Gilman, Kelly, from Gardner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr D. Curry, Barrell, from Portland, Conn., with granite.
Schr Telegraph, Tyler, from Rappahannock, with wood.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Another Adams Express Robbery.

$50,000 in Currency Stolen.

Shocking Burning Case

A Great Storm in Illinois.

Loss of Life and Property

The Pennsylvania Convention.

The Auditor-Generalship.

Dr. David Stanton Nominated

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE STATE.

Dr. Stanton Nominated for Auditor-General.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, May 17.—Dr. Stanton, of Beaver county, was nominated for Auditor-General on the fourth ballot.

The Vote on Dr. Stanton's Nomination.

Dr. Stanton received 95 votes, Allen 16, and Staughton 22.

Vote for Surveyor-General.

Colonel Beath 87, S. L. Smedley 41.

FROM THE WEST.

Arrest of a Forger.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—Harry Schroeder, arrested for forgery committed in New York on Clemans Askamp and committed to jail as a fugitive from justice, was before the Probate Court this morning on a writ of habeas corpus. The court held the commitment legal, and remanded the prisoner.

Heavy Haul of Burglars in an Express Office.

COLUMBUS, May 17.—Adams Express office was entered by burglars this morning, between two and three o'clock. Two men who slept in the office were drugged, and two safes opened. Between $40,000 and $50,000, in current funds, was taken. There is no clue as yet to the thieves.

A Terrific Tornado.

CHICAGO, May 17.—A tornado passed over Bridgeport, in the southwest part of this city, last evening, and a number of buildings were blown down, including the Catholic church. Mrs. Mary Moore was killed by a falling beam, and several persons were injured.

A tornado yesterday at Montgomery, Ill., three miles from Aurora, destroyed P. & R. Richardson's lumber warehouse and one or two other buildings. The dead bodies of two boys were found on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railroad track near this city last evening. It is supposed they sought shelter from the storm under some freight cars standing on a side track, and the cars being forced into motion by the wind ran over them.

Mrs. Lincoln and Son Tad

arrived last night.

Foundry Burned.

The foundry and machine shop of G. Chadner at Olio was burned on Monday last. Loss $20,000. No insurance.

Burned to Death.

Mrs. Williams, wife of Charles Williams, soap boiler, was burned to death yesterday under the following circumstances:—Naptha was introduced into a boiling kettle, and the flames caught her dress. Samuel Smith, J. C. Williams, and another man attempted to rescue her, but she died from her injuries, and they were severely burned.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Riotous Outrage in Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, May 17.—Last Friday night a masked party, numbering about forty, entered the town of Pontotac, Mississippi, for the purpose of driving off Colonel Flournoy, editor of the radical paper, who had been warned to leave. On entering the town they were met by a party of citizens who asked their intentions and were answered by a volley, which the citizens returned.

One of the maskers fell from his horse and the others fled. On picking up the wounded man, he was found to be a young man named Dilliard, residing near there. He persistently refused to declare the names of the others, and soon after died. Next morning a number of persons were found to have left the country, while several horses, with trappings, which had evidently belonged to the masked party, were found near Pontotoc.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Specie Shipment, Etc.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Specie export to-day, $560,000.

The first lot of Government new five per cents, amounting to $1,500,000 coupon issues, was received at the Sub-Treasury to-day and distributed among the early New York subscribers in proportion to their subscription.

FROM FRANKFORD.

A Destructive Fire Raging,

FRANKFORD, Pa., May 17.—Stone's cotton mills in this borough are now burning, and it is supposed the loss will be very heavy.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Cotton nominal; sales 800 bales middling uplands at 15½c.; middling Orleans at 16½c. Flour a shade firmer; sales 9000 barrels State at $5·65@6·80; Ohio at $6·20@6·90; Western at $5·65@7·20; Southern at $6·60@9. Wheat a shade firmer, and nominal; new spring, $1·55; winter red and amber Western, $1·60@1·62; 10,000 bushels No. 2 spring sold for June delivery at $1·34. Corn a shade firmer; sales 29,000 bushels mixed Western at 79@80c. Oats quiet and steady; sales 16,000 bushels Ohio at 65@70c. Beef unchanged. Pork heavy; new mess, $17·87. Lard dull; steam, 10@11¾c.; kettle, 11¾c. Whisky quiet and steady at 92c.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Street.

BELOW WALNUT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LIGHT CARRIAGES,

INCLUDING PHAETONS, JENNY LINDS, BUGGIES, ETC.,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

All WORK WARRANTED to be of the b WORKMANSHIP and MATERIALS.

Also, an assortment of SECONDHAND CARRIAGES for sale at reasonable prices.

Special attention given to REPAIRING.

REPAIRING, REPAINTING, and VARNISHING.

THE BEST COAL.

ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,
No. 124 South SECOND Street,
YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and wfm5] No. 618 SWANSON St., above Queen.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

The International Exhibition—The Royal Academy, and Millais as a Landscape Painter—The Theatre Francais—An Anglo-American Club—Critical Position of the Gladstone Government—Matchmaking—The Licensing Bill—The Joint Commission—Lowell's Last Volume—Americans at Cambridge, Etc., Etc., Etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, May 2, 1871.

The International Exhibition of Fine Arts, Selected Manufactures, and Music was opened by the Prince of Wales yesterday with a good deal of trumpet-blowing, cannon-firing, and so on, but the general public have so many more exciting things to occupy them nowadays that the event has attracted marvellously slight attention. The one humorous feature of the proceedings was the presentation of the provincial Mayors (who had all received invitations to attend) to the Prince. Many of these worthy gentlemen got into unseemly confusion with their robes of state on finding themselves in the presence of royalty, and one went so far as to measure his length on the floor at Mr. Disraeli's feet. But, after all, what is this international exhibition? you ask. Briefly, a show of some very good pictures—most of which have, however, been often shown before—some exquisite glass and porcelain, some silks and woollen stuffs, and some of the invariable machinery in motion, in some particularly ugly brick annexes tacked on to the monstrous Albert Hall. In the latter building there are to be provided concerts, illustrative of what Music can do, and at the other end of the galleries Messrs. Spiers & Pond, of world-wide fame, will set up an American bar, where I presume the mint-julep and sherry-cobbler of this nineteenth century will be exhibited in their highest stage of development. Poor France had fully intended to take a leading place in the show, and at her own charges erected handsome courts for the display of her productions. Their utter emptiness records a sad protest against the numbing, paralyzing effects of war.

Yesterday, too, the Royal Academy opened its doors and displayed its annual stock of pictures. Wonders will never cease. Here is Millais exhibiting a *landscape!*—and such a landscape, too. "Chill October," a most captivating and thoughtful piece of rush-grown water scenery, has taken all the critics by storm, and all the dailies, from the ponderous *Times* down to the half-penny *Echo*, are enthusiastic in their praise of the versatile painter's work. Mr. Leighton is among us again this summer, and shows some of that marvellous coloring which is his *forte*. Truly, our Academy is, with all its shortcomings and possible eccentricities, an institution to be envied and cherished.

It has often been said that what's one man's poison is another's meat, and the proverb is now being verified for the benfit of our playgoers. For some years past the presence of a rather miscellaneous company of French players in one or other of the London theatres during the summer months has grown to be an expected element of "the season;" but this year, owing to the reign of the Commune in Paris, we have no less than three French companies among us, including the renowned *artistes* of the Theatre Francais. Yes, the Francais, which ever since 1680 has stayed at home, the acknowledged head of the acting world and arbiter of French pronunciation, has come in these last days to earn its bread in clumsy barbarian England. Let us take the gifts the gods provide, and thank even the Commune for giving us a glimpse of Bressant and Favart in the Strand. *Tartuffe*, Moliere's immortal *Tartuffe*, as played by them last night, their opening night, was a treat not to be forgotten.

It deserves mention, as one mark among many of the kindly feeling that is spreading every day amongst us, that one of our clubs, which happens to have a namesake in New York, has spontaneously passed a resolution offering the privileges of honorary membership to all and every the members of its namesake. Why should there not be an Anglo-American club on the reciprocity system, having (say) four houses, in London, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, membership of any one of which should make one free of the other three?

It will be a considerable help towards better communication between our two countries if Mr. Seely carries the resolutions which he is to submit to the House of Commons this evening, to the effect that the postage between England and America be reduced from threepence to one penny. The House is passing through such exciting times, though, that it has hardly time to attend to quiet postal improvements. Mr. Lowe's budget, proposing to put a tax on matches, excited such general disapprobation that, after furnishing material for a hundred obvious witticisms, about the number of females engaged in *match-making* and the like, it had to be remodelled, and last night the conservatives formally gave battle to the substituted proposal of an additional twopence of income tax. The occasion was really critical, for the so-called Independent Liberals have been so frequently grinding their own private axes lately by voting against the Government that it was feared a coalition of them and the opposition on this budget question might throw the Ministry into a minority, in which case we should perhaps have seen the strange anomaly of a Premier with nearly four-sixths of the House at his back resigning office in favor of the remaining two-sixths. Luckily the Independent Liberals found their senses at the last moment, and a majority of eighty-five affirmed the House's confidence in the Gladstone ministry.

But the Government, though they have weathered this storm, have many troubled waters to encounter yet before the session closes. Their new Licensing bill, a thoroughly honest and practical attempt to arrest and limit the evils of drunkenness, has, as might be anticipated, arrayed the whole of the vast brewers' and publicans' interest against them. The bill proposes to let existing licenses alone for ten years, and after that time to leave the number of drinking-places in every district to the regulation of the local magistrates, and contains provisions for closing public houses not later than midnight, and for the detection and punishment of adulteration. And what do the publicans say? In every public-house window a placard stares the passer-by in the face, which, for dexterous perversion of fact, could hardly be surpassed. It adjures "Englishmen" to "protest against the odious and tyrannical measure *intended* to confiscate property, to prevent the sale of [not 'drink,' observe, but] *public refreshments*, and [note the appeal to the average artisan's feeling] generally to interfere with the cherished freedom of Englishmen." Of course, all this indignation on the publicans' part is quite unselfish, and arises from a disinterested solicitude for the public (not publican) interest.

The *Times'* correspondent at Philadelphia has stolen a march upon all his rivals in the earliness and accuracy of his telegrams respecting the results agreed upon by the Joint Commissioners. Public opinion here is decidedly in favor of the recommended mode of settlement, but very little is said about the matter till it is seen whether Congress will ratify the present propositions. After the disappointing collapse of the former scheme, our side of the water doesn't like to be too sanguine that the business is really going to be settled till your side has formally and unmistakably agreed to settle.

Lowell's last volume, "My Study Window," has met with such remarkable success in this country—a success, indeed, no greater than its many merits deserve—that Messrs. Sampson Low & Son have already brought out a cheap edition for the million, to be succeeded, I hope, by another and another still.

The list of Americans who have distinguished themselves at old Cambridge is swelling fast. Two of the present tutors at Harvard have been scholars of Trinity College, and they have a worthy successor there now, who, besides winning the honor of a scholarship, is pulling a good oar in one of his college's leading boats on the Cam.

TEMPLAR.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that they will have the privilege of subscribing for New Stock at par in the proportion of one share for every six as registered in their name, April 30, 1871.

Holders of less than six Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more than a multiple of six Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscription will be received and the first instalment of Fifty per centum will be payable between the 22d day of May and 22d day of June, 1871. Second instalment of Fifty per centum will be payable between the 22d day of November and 22d day of December, 1871. If Stockholders prefer, the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription.

No subscription will be received after June 22, 1871.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 1 3w Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 2 2m Treasurer.

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1871.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT., on account of the Dividends to be paid the preferred Stockholders, payable on and after MONDAY, the 22d instant, to those persons in whose names the stock stands at the close of the transfer books.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on TUESDAY, the 16th, and reopened on MONDAY, the 22d instant.

W. L. GILROY,
5 10ws4t Treasurer.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
TRENTON, April 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at TRENTON, May 10, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Company's office, for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
4 19 Secretary C. and A. R. R. and T. Co.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf3

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agt

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the company, No. 518 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, June 5, at 10 A. M., when an election will be held for eight Managers to serve during the ensuing year.

MICHAEL NISBET,
5 6 9 13 17 20 24 27 31 6 3 Secretary.

PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at Horticultural Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 24th instant, at 8 o'clock P. M. 5 10 12t

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17s

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents a bottle. 11 28mwf3

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

FINANCIAL.

7-30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad.

Rapid Progress of the Work.

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad (begun July last) is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 266 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and tracklaying is rapidly progressing towards the eastern border of Dakota. Including its purchase of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 560.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—Jay Cooke & Co. are now selling and unhesitatingly recommend, as a Profitable and perfectly Safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency), and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as fast as the Road is completed, on

23,000 ACRES OF LAND to every mile of track, or 500 Acres for each $1000 Bond. They are exempt from United States Tax; Principal and Interest are payable in Gold; Denominations:—Coupons, $100 to $1000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

LANDS FOR BONDS.—Northern Pacific 7-30's are at all times receivable at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's Lands, at their lowest cash price. This renders them practically INTEREST-BEARING LAND WARRANTS.

SINKING FUND.—The proceeds of all sales of Lands are required to be devoted to the repurchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due. With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment accessible to the people which is more PROFITABLE OR SAFE.

EXCHANGING U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES.—The success of the New Government 5 Per Cent. Loan will compel the early surrender of United States 6 per cents. Many holders of Five-Twenties are now exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their yearly income.

OTHER SECURITIES.—All marketable Stocks and Bonds will be received at their highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-thirties. EXPRESS CHARGES on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-thirties sent in return, will be paid by the Financial Agents. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on applicaon at any agency, or from the undersigned.

FOR SALE BY

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Philadelphia, New York, Washington,
FINANCIAL AGENTS NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. CO.

By BANKS and BANKERS generally throughout the country.

For sale in Philadelphia by
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 S. Third st.
WM. T. ELBERT, No. 321 Walnut street.
J. H. TROTTER, No. 322 Walnut street.
WM. PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street.
S. M. PALMER & CO., No. 26 S. Third street.
D. M. ROBINSON & CO., No. 138 S. Third street.
SAMUEL WORK, No. 54 S. Third street.
GEORGE J. BOYD, No. 18 S. Third street.
RALEY & WILSON, No. 41 S. Third street.
WALLACE & KEENE, No. 148 S. Third street.
STERLING & CO., No. 110 S. Third street.
H. H. WILTBANK, No. 305 Walnut street.
T. A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 Walnut street.
M. SCHULTZ & CO., No. 44 S. Third Street.
WILLIAM C. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 S. Third st.
BOWEN & FOX, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange.
WILLIAM T. CARTER, No. 313½ Walnut street.
W. H. SHELMERDINE, No. 10 S. Third street.
MEGARY & PEALE, No. 12 S. Third street.
NARR & LADNER, No. 30 S. Third street.
BIOREN & CO., No. 150 S. Third street.
JOHN K. WILDMAN, No. 26 S. Third street.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO, No. 309 Walnut st.
P. S. PETERSON & CO., No. 39 S. Third street.
B. K. JAMISON & CO., N.W. cor. Third & Chesnut.
EMORY, BENSON & CO., No. 6 S. Third street.
G. & W. Y. HEBERTON, No. 52 S. Third street.
BARKER BROS. & CO., No. 28 S. Third street.
JAMES E. LEWARS & CO., No. 29 S. Third street.
BULL & NORTH, No. 121 S. Third street.
D. C. W. SMITH & CO., No. 121 S. Third street.
CHARLES B. KEEN, No. 325 Walnut street.
J. S. RUSHTON & CO., No. 50 S. Third street.
H. F. BACHMAN, No. 26 S. Third street.
JACOB E. RIDGWAY, No. 56 S. Third street.
W. H. STEVENSON, No. 223 Dock street.
JOHN MOSS, JR., No. 206 Walnut street.
C. T. YERKES, JR., & CO., No. 20 S Third street.
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK, N. W. cor. Fourth and Market streets. 3 27mwf3m

COUPON OR REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

With both principal and interest made absolutely secure by State and municipal legislation, for sale at

85,

AND ACCRURED INTEREST, BY

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Bankers and Stock Brokers,
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
2 PHILADELPHIA.

INVESTMENT BONDS

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, 10s.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

ALLENTOWN CITY (PA.) SEVEN PER CENT. SCHOOL BONDS, free from taxes under the laws of the State, at par and interest.

For full particulars apply to

HOWARD DARLINGTON,
8 2 3m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,
8 26 PHILADELPHIA.

HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER,
530 WALNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 28

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.

LONDON.

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOL

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

5 3 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

A RELIABLE
Safe Home Investment.

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

On a Completed Road,

Free of U. S. Tax,

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Railway.

The completion of this Road has given to these Bonds an established character equal to any mortgage issue dealt in at the Stock Exchange. We are prepared to buy and sell them at any time, at our Banking House, at market price—thus placing them on the same basis, for temporary or permanent investments, with Governments or any other security.

These bonds are a first and only mortgage on a railroad that has cost double the amount of the issue, and which commands, without competition, all the traffic of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota—shortening the distance from St. Paul to Chicago 45 miles, and to St. Louis more than 90 miles.

The net earnings are already largely in excess of interest on the bonds, and no doubt exists that they will more than double within the ensuing year.

A contract has been secured with the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Company obligating the latter to invest 50 per cent. of gross earnings derived from traffic with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Road in the bonds of this Company. This arrangement is a strong guarantee of the Bonds, and establishes a large sinking fund for their redemption.

The convertibility privilege in these bonds enables them to be exchanged for stock, at par, at any time. This secures to the holder, at his option, a share in any excess of earnings over the interest obligation.

An exchange of Government securities for these bonds returns 2½ per cent. interest, instead of 5 per cent., which is all that Government pays at present price, besides leaving an immediate gain of about 20 per cent. in price for reinvestment.

All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
FOR SALE IN PHILADELPHIA BY
DeHaven & Bros.,
Elliott, Collins & Co.,
Townsend Whelen & Co.,
Barker Bros. & Co.,
W. H. Shelmendine & Co.,
And by Bankers and Brokers generally. 4 22 swtm15

B. K. JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc.
6t0 1 26

FINANCIAL.

GREAT NATIONAL LOANS.

NEW FIVE PER CENT. BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Treasury Department is now able to promise that the registered Certificates of Stock, and a good part of the Coupon Bonds of the New Loan of the United States, bearing Five Per Cent. Interest, payable quarterly in Gold, will be ready for delivery early in the present month. The Subscriptions to the Loan now amount to $62,000,000, and it is expected that the Subscriptions and Sales will progress more rapidly when the Certificates and Bonds are ready for market abroad as well as at home. The whole sum of Five Per Cents offered to the public generally, and to the holders of United States 5-20 Bonds, without qualification, is $200,000,000. When this amount, to which preference is thus given, is taken up, the remainder of the Five Per Cents, $300,000,000, embraced in the New Loan of July 14, 1870, for refunding the Public Debt, will be offered in connection with $300,000,000 Four and One-half Per Cents, and any part of $700,000,000 of Four Per Cents, the one running fifteen years, and the other thirty years.

The following is a copy of the New Five Per Cent. Bond, under and pursuant to the New Loan Act of Congress:—

FORM OF 5 PER CENT. BOND.

INTEREST | FUNDED LOAN OF 1881 | 5 PER CENT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARE INDEBTED TO THE BEARER IN THE SUM OF ..... DOLLARS.

THIS BOND is issued in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the National Debt," approved July 14, 1870, amended by an Act approved January 20, 1871, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after the first day of May, A. D. 1881, in Coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such Coin, from the day of the date hereof, at the rate of FIVE PER CENTUM per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of February, May, August, and November, in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all Taxes or Duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

WASHINGTON, ..., 18....

Entered ..... Recorded .....

....., Register of the Treasury.

REGISTERED BONDS

will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November in each year.

THE INTEREST ON THE REGISTERED STOCK

of this Loan, it is determined by the Treasury Department, will be paid as conveniently to the holder as on the Coupon Stock, and personal attendance, or attendance by proxy at the Treasury, to draw and receipt for the Interest, will be dispensed with, *whenever the check of the United States Treasurer, mailed punctually to the address and order of each holder, on or before every quarter-day, is preferred to such attendance.* This check, payable in Gold Coin at the Treasury in New York (or such other office as the Stock is registered at), will be negotiable or collectable on the indorsement of the owner or owners of the Stock. In pursuance of this arrangement, the subscribers to, or purchasers of, the Stock in its registered form (which is a complete protection against theft or other losses incident to Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer) are advised to give their Post Office address in full, and to notify of any change in the address between quarter-days.

The whole proceeds of the new loan will be applied to the payment or redemption and cancellation of the 5-20 years six per cent. bonds, and, in addition to these proceeds, the 5-20s are now being reduced by purchase at the rate of $10,000,000 per month.

The entire effect, therefore, of the new loan, in connection with the existing sinking fund process of the Treasury, is to reduce both principal and interest of the public debt of the United States. The loan creates no additional supply of Government stocks, while the application of the surplus revenues derived in gold from customs is constantly lessening, as it has been doing for two years past, the funded stocks bearing six per cent. gold interest.

The 1st of May schedule of the public debt, which has just been published by the Secretary of the Treasury, shows a reduction in these Stocks since the April schedule of $12,215,700, and a further lessening of the yearly interest charge thereon of $732,942. This leaves the total yearly interest charge in Gold $111,982,034. In the same month the Treasury paid and cancelled $2,470,000 of the Three per Cent. Currency debt, reducing the whole of this debt bearing interest to $51,023,000, and the yearly interest charge thereon to $1,537,470.

The proposed further reduction of the annual interest charge upon the Public Debt by refunding is as follows:—

By exchange of $500,000,000 United States six per cents. for new five per cents of 1881	$5,000,000
By exchange of $500,000,000 United States six per cents for four and a half per cents of 1886	4,500,000
By exchange of $100,000,000 United States six per cents for four per cents of 1901	14,000,000
Total saving per annum by refunding	$23,500,000

The large and rapid accumulation in the last few years of private capital now retired from active business, and of the cash Savings and Life Insurance premiums deposited with or intrusted to the provident institutions of the country—all seeking the most undoubted security, pledged to be kept free of all taxes, under national or local authority, and content, provided this object be assured, with moderate rates of interest—will no doubt ultimately absorb so much of these New Stocks as may not be taken in voluntary conversion of United States 5-20s, or marketed abroad.

C. C. NORVELL,
In charge of United States Loan Advertising.

TREASURY OFFICE,
NEW YORK, May 2, 1871.

PROGRESS OF REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

1869.	Debt of the U. S. less Cash in the Treasury.	Decrease of Debt during the preceding Month.
March 1	$2,525,463,260	.....
April 1	2,525,196,461	$266,798
May 1	2,518,797,391	6,399,070
June 1	2,505,412,618	12,334,777
July 1	2,489,002,480	16,410,132
August 1	2,481,566,736	7,435,744
September 1	2,475,962,501	5,604,234
October 1	2,468,495,079	7,467,429
November 1	2,461,131,189	7,363,882
December 1	2,453,559,735	7,571,454
1870.		
January 1	2,448,746,953	4,812,781
February 1	2,444,813,288	3,933,664
March 1	2,438,328,477	6,484,811
April 1	2,432,562,127	5,766,349
May 1	2,420,864,334	11,697,793
June 1	2,406,562,371	14,301,962
July 1	2,386,358,599	20,203,772
August 1	2,369,324,476	17,034,123
September 1	2,355,921,150	13,403,325
October 1	2,346,913,652	9,007,498
November 1	2,341,784,355	5,129,296
December 1	2,334,308,494	7,475,800
1871.		
January 1	2,332,067,793	2,240,700
February 1	2,328,026,807	4,040,986
March 1	2,320,708,846	7,317,960
April 1	2,309,697,596	11,011,250
May 1	2,303,573,543	6,124,053

1869.	Total Decrease from March 1, 1869, to date.	Monthly interest charge.	Decrease in monthly interest charge.
March 1	.....	$10,532,462	.....
April 1	.....	10,526,238	$6,224
May 1	$6,665,868	10,522,835	9,626
June 1	20,050,646	10,507,090	25,372
July 1	36,460,779	10,476,840	55,622
August 1	43,896,523	10,383,568	148,893
September 1	49,560,758	10,333,518	198,943
October 1	56,968,187	10,252,933	279,528
November 1	64,332,070	10,194,903	337,558
December 1	71,903,524	10,130,625	401,836
1870.			
January 1	76,716,306	10,061,506	470,956
February 1	80,649,971	10,022,498	509,964
March 1	87,134,782	10,007,812	525,149
April 1	92,901,132	9,982,350	550,112
May 1	104,598,925	9,956,759	575,703
June 1	118,900,888	9,926,762	605,699
July 1	139,104,660	9,886,812	645,649
August 1	156,138,784	9,854,633	677,829
September 1	169,542,109	9,814,590	717,872
October 1	178,549,607	9,768,940	763,522
November 1	183,678,904	9,718,436	814,026
December 1	191,154,768	9,686,164	846,298
1871.			
January 1	193,395,466	9,644,043	888,419
February 1	197,436,453	9,610,886	922,076
March 1	204,754,413	9,571,007	961,455
April 1	215,765,663	9,527,212	1,005,249
May 1	221,889,716	9,459,959	1,072,503

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department at the close of business April 30, 1871.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON,
4 5 11 12 18 4t Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

Free of Taxes.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST

Interest Payable January and July.

The Bonds are in

$1000s, $500s, and $100s.

And can be REGISTERED free of expense. The road is doing a good business, with prospects of considerable increase.

This issue is made to procure additional rolling stock.

Bonds, Pamphlets, and information can be obtained of

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

DUNN BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 12

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 109 South THIRD Street

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 3 fmw3

A SAFE HOME INVESTMENT

Paying 7 Per Cent. Free from all Taxes.

The General Mortgage 20-Year Bonds of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company,

Bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable April 1 and October 1, free of all taxes.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above named bonds at 95 and interest.

Full information furnished on application to

E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers,
5 4 12t No. 35 South THIRD Street.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
$30,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
$00,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'kt v'l	$1,293·557·00
	Real Estate	56,000·50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911 73
		$1,820,727·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONCACRE,

MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
REV. S POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.

Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397'89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,

No. 514 WALNUT Street.

CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851·78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820,
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
from Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319·07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Joseph R Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
	Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full) ..... $200,000·00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870 ..... 600,588·00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON Assistant Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
HAR. PS. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,00,
ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of P	'70	2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870..		137,050
		$2,233,2
Losses paid in 1870		$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$334,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	363,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	231,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROOKIE.	

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St

Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL ..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $972,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting and Twines, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 14, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6·30 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A.M. & 1·10 and 7·30 P.M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·20 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	7·20 P. M.
First Pacific Express	10·00 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11·10 P. M.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5·00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·40 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·40 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	7·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 a. M. & 3·50 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	10·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	6·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	6·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·15 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent. Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
"	" Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Freight (with passenger car)	7·00 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	3·45 P. M.

Returning, leave Atlantic:—

Freight	12·45 P. M.
Mail	4·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	6·15 A. M.

LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE:—

For Haddonfield..9 and 10·15 A. M., 2 and 4·15 P. M.
For Atco and intermediate stations..... 10·15 A. M.
For Hammonton and intermediate stations. 6·00 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE:—

Haddonfield, 6 and 11 A. M., and 1, 3·15, and 10 P. M.
Atco, 12·15 P. M.; Hammonton 6 A. M.
Night line for Haddonfield leaves Camden 11·30 P. M.

Freight must be delivered at Vine street wharf by 4 P. M. to insure its transportation next day.

5 12 4t D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS,

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.
11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.
3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.
5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate station.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

May 15, 1871.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12·30 p. m
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading	8·00 a m
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottsville	12·35 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY,

Leave depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, 8·45 and 11 a. m., 2·15, 4, and 6·30 p. m

Leave West Manayunk, 6·10 and 9·30 a. m., 12 noon, 3·05 and 5·15 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, for Belmont, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·30, 5·40, and 6·40 P. M.

Leave Belmont, 9·25, 10·25, 11·25 a. m., 1·25, 2·25, 3·25, 4·25, 5·15, 6·15, and 7·05 p. m.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 9·50 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Chicago without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 2·40 and 8·10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12·30 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 213 S. Fourth street.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Tickets to principal local points on sale at above offices. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER MAY 8.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·33, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12·30, night.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 7, 8·45, and 11·25 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 8·20, and 10·20 p. m.

The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 7·25 a. m. and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 7, 8·45, 11 p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.

Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 8, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a.m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3,4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·50, 3, 7·15, and 9·30 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 8·50, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 6·15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 7·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·58, 7·34, 8·05, 8·22, 9·20, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·28, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 6·25, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·30 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a.m., 1·30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·45 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15, 10 a. m., and 3·30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·50 a. m. and 6·35 p. m.

The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Domino or Schus' Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 4 p. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a. m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 12·25 and 5·20 p. m.

For points on Perkiomen Railroad leave Ninth and Green at 1·30 p. m. Returning, leave Schwenksville at 4·45 p. m., arriving at Ninth and Green at 6·50 p. m.

Passengers by 1·30 p. m. train connect at Phœnixville with train for Pottstown and Reading.

Passengers taking the 7·30 and 7·35 a. m. and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
On and after MONDAY, April 24.

Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·25 and 10 A. M., 2·30, 7·10, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·45 P. M. This train stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction, 6·30, 8·50 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 5·30 P. M. Stops at all stations. The 5·30 P. M. will run to West Chester on Saturdays.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10 A. M., 2, 5, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·35 A. M. Stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 5·25, 8·10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. Stops at all stations.

A train will leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 5 A. M. every Monday.

ON SUNDAY

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7 A. M. and 5P. M.

H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M

10 A. M. train will run to Kennett returning leave Kennett at 3·55 P. M till otherwise ordered

Train leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 4·20 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FOR NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·15 a. m. Accommodation via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 a. m. Express, and 3·30 p. m. Accommodation via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 p. m. for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·15 a. m. and 3·30 p. m. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 9·30 a. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations.

At 6·15, 8, and 9·30 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, and 5 p. m. for Trenton.

At 6·15, 8, and 9·30 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 p. m. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·15 and 9·30 a. m., 12 m, 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 p. m. for Edgewater, Riverside, and Palmyra.

At 6·15 and 9·30 a. m., 12 m., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 p. m. for Fish House.

The 11·30 p. m. Line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7 and 10 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m., New York Express Lines, and 11·30 p. m Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 10 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 a. m., 6·45 and 12 p. m. for Bristol.

At 12 p. m.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MILITIA TAX.

The Report of the Military Board of the First Division—The Receipts and Expenditures.

The Military Board of the First Division have published a statement concerning the operations of the Militia Tax law, with the receipts and expenditures from May 2, 1870, to May 2, 1871. The Board of Managers say:—

As to the present militia law of this State, its many imperfections are freely admitted, and repeated efforts have been made to change its cardinal principle of supporting the militia by a commutation tax, to that of limiting the number of men in her service and making a special annual appropriation for their support, but thus far without avail, although by this means the necessary expenses now inseparable from its collection as a tax, and the odium incurred thereby, would at once be avoided. While this law exempts from either personal service or an equivalent in lieu thereof, the aged and infirm, those who have already served in the armies of the United States, or a specified number of years in the militia, yet to secure the benefit of exemption from either the duty or the tax it is necessary it should be applied for, and the failure to make such application and the enforced payment of the tax in consequence, has been the real cause of much of the senseless clamor against some of the employes of the board.

Strict precautions have been taken to prevent the possibility of any misapplication of the military fund. The Receiver cannot use one cent collected, but must deposit it to the credit of the fund in the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company, from whence it can be drawn only by the Division Paymaster upon orders signed by the Recorder of the board, and his checks must be countersigned by the President of the board before they can be paid. Interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum is allowed by the company, which is constantly accumulating for the benefit of the fund between the periods of its distribution.

The following is the report of the Receiver of the Military Board:—

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE MILITARY BOARD, No. 721 SANSOM STREET, PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.—Major-General C. M. Prevost and Members of the Military Board 1st Division N. G. of Pennsylvania—General:—In accordance with the resolution of the Division Board, passed April 10, 1871, the undersigned would respectfully present a summary of the workings of the Military Tax Office on the completion of the first year of its institution under the act of Assembly approved April 7, 1870.

During the year the total receipts from all sources have been $22,330·02, which, by vouchers shown herewith, has been deposited in the Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company: the total expenses of all kinds for the year amount to $5593·27. In the item of clerk hire I would call your attention to the fact that $1275 of the amount estimated as necessary by the board for the proper conduct of the office has been unexpended, of the other items about $750 for postage stamps and advertising, having been expended solely for the convenience of the citizens, to advise them of their liability, will, under the present arrangement, be likely to be reduced during the coming year.

In the item of rent and gas are included not only the expenses incurred for this office, but also those which arise from the use of the rooms for division and brigade purposes.

Of the $300 expended for printing and stationery, nearly two-thirds of the amount has been incurred, as was the expense for postage and advertising, for the benefit of the citizens liable for the tax. It has been my aim in carrying on the office to mitigate as much as possible the harsh features of the law under which the Commutation Tax is collected.

Many defects existing in the present law, such as incorrect enrollment by the assessors, and other matters arising from causes not under the control of the board, will, it is hoped, be remedied by the passage of the supplementary act now pending in the Legislature; while the law itself being better understood by the citizens, will, I trust, no longer meet with the unreasonable opposition of past years.

The discrepancy which exists between the total number of citizens enrolled as liable for military duty by the assessors, and the number who pay the Commutation Tax, is best exemplified by a comparison of figures of the Eighth ward:—

Total number enrolled	2565
Number paid	345
Exempt for service and disability	181
Over age	260
Removed	854
	1640
Cannot be found (supposed removed)	925

The large number of removals is due entirely to that portion of the present law which virtually provides for the enrolment one year and a half before the collection of the tax can be enforced.

Under the law all tax due and unpaid fifteen days after the expiration of the year for which the tax is due is delinquent; and it is further provided that such taxes shall be collected in the same manner and by the same process as is now applicable to delinquent tax payers.

These accounts are placed in the hands of collectors, with warrants attached; and the fees for the collection of the same are those which are allowed by the general tax laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The fees spoken of have been allowed the collectors by the sanction of the board, out of which all their necessary expenses, including office rent, printing, postage, etc., have to be paid, and no other compensation is allowed.

Annexed will be found the receipts and deposits, also amounts drawn from the Paymaster for office expenses and how expended during the year.

All which is respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH K. MCCAMMON, Division Recorder.

The receipts and expenses for 1870 and 1871 were as follows:—

1870.		1871.	
May	$6,887·61	January	$1,141·30
June	2,043·72	February	1,806·00
July	2,831·39	March	2,409·00
August	360·00	April	1,447·00
September	543·00		
October	551·00		
November	526 00	Total receipts	$22,331·02
December	1,785·00		

The amount drawn from paymaster for expenses of office was expended as follows:—

For postage	$400·00	For stove, fuel, and painting signs	$61·05
For rent and gas	609·00	For incidentals	13·74
For clerk hire	1225·00	Balance in receiver's hands	3·71
For commissions	1573·31		
For advertising	359·92		
For printing	204·15		
For stationery	112·10		
For tax refunded	35·00		$5596·98

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE MILITARY BOARD, PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1871.—The undersigned, a committee of the Division Board, appointed to audit and examine the accounts of the Division Receiver, hereby certify that they have carefully discharged the duty assigned them, and find them correct in every particular.

J. W. HOFMANN, Brigadier General.
J. P. BANKSON, Brigadier General.

The following is a recapitulation of the statement of expenditures made by Samuel Bell, Paymaster 1st Division N. G., of Pennsylvania:—

Edmund Randall, Attorney for Assessors	$1398·63	
Assessors Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards	227·91	
		$1,626·54
J. K. McCammon, Division Receiver		5,596·98
Major-General C. M. Prevost		612·00
1st Brigade.—Brigadier-General J. P. Bankson	1882·50	
Keystone Battery, Captain Creely	400·00	
Weccacoe Legion	48·00	
		2,330·50
2d Brigade.—Brigadier-General J. W. Hofman	$1412·50	
1st Regiment, Col. Latta	310·00	
5th Regiment, Col. Fritz	411 75	
		2,194·24
3d Brigade.—Brigadier-General D. W. C. Baxter	$1492·75	
9th Regiment, Capt. Fair	133·50	
		1627·25
4th Brigade.—Brigadier-General William B. Thomas	$5105·00	
6th Regiment	144·50	
		5,249·50
Provisional Brigade.—Brigadier-General Louis Wagner	$271·25	
11th Regiment, L. Wagner	76·00	
		347·25
William C. Wimer, City Armorer		71·75
		$19,630·02
Balance on deposit May 2		2,719·99
Total amount deposited to credit of Division Fund, including interest on deposits		$22,376·01

The Major-General commanding, and the commanders of brigades, certify to having received the above-stated amounts.

STABBING AFFRAY IN PORT RICHMOND.—A man named Ebenezer Boice, living on William street, near Richmond, is in jail for stabbing in the back a fish huckster named William Foy, on Saturday afternoon last. It appears that Foy went up to Boice, who was standing on the sidewalk, near his residence, and wanted the latter to purchase some fish. Boice made examination of the fish, but, not liking their appearance, he contemptuously threw them into the street. This provoked a quarrel, and Boice drew from his pocket a knife and stabbed Foy in the back, inflicting a wound at least three inches in length. The wounded man was carried to his house, near by, where at present he is in a feeble condition from loss of blood.

BIG MONITORS.

The Fleet of Iron-clads That Are Coming to League Island.

Commander Henry Erben, Jr., and Lieutenant Commanders Charles S. Norton, Robert Boyd, Jr., Charles H. Davis, Jr., and W. W. Rhodes, and Masters R. E. Carnody and Henry B. Marshall, with a detachment of one hundred and fifty seamen, are now on their way in the steamer Ariadne to Key West, from which place they are to bring the monitors that have been lying there for some time to League Island, where they are to be laid up in ordinary. These iron-clads are:—

The Dictator, second rate, of 1750 tons burden, and carrying two 15-inch guns. This single-turreted monitor is one of the largest in the service. Her length over all is 314 feet, and between perpendiculars 270 feet. Extreme breadth 50 feet, and depth 20 feet. The plating on her turret, which weighs 500 tons, is 15 inches in thickness. Her ram is 22 feet in length, of solid oak and wrought iron. Her machinery is of remarkable strength, capable of attaining 5000 horse power. The cylinders are each 100 inches in diameter, and the boilers, each of which weighs 70 tons, have an aggregate of 56 furnaces, and a grate surface of 1100 square feet. The propeller shaft alone weighs 36 tons. She was the first monitor sent to the West Indies "to protect American interests," as the Navy Department said, but to "overawe the Haytiens" while the commissioners were journeying through Dominica, if we rely upon what Senator Sumner said.

The Manhattan, fourth rate, of 550 tons burden, and carrying two 15-inch guns, was foremost in the famous battle in Mobile Bay on the 5th of August, 1864. She was then commanded by J. W. A. Nicholson. When Farragut's fleet of wooden vessels passed into the bay, they discovered, emerging from an inlet some distance off, the famous Rebel ram Tennessee, even more formidable though similar in shape to its predecessor the Merrimac, whose success it attempted to emulate. The Manhattan carried the only 15-inch Rodman guns of the fleet, and to her was due the credit of sending the only shots through the iron sides of the Tennessee, and of eventually disabling her, when her commander ran up the white flag. Buchanan afterwards said, "The only vessel I had reason to fear in your [Admiral Farragut's] fleet was the monitor Manhattan; for she carries 15-inch guns, while the other vessels had 9-inch."

The Terror, third rate, has two turrets, and is of 1085 tons burden, carrying four 15-inch guns. She has not yet scented the smoke of battle. She was fitted out at Boston, when her companion, the Miantonomah, was being rejuvenated here, both being ordered to join the North Atlantic Squadron in the West Indies. The latter, however, went into New York, and was laid up, and the Terror continued on her voyage to the Indies.

The Saugus, fourth rate, is of 550 tons burden, and carries two 15-inch guns. She did splendid work at the capture of Fort Fisher, on the 15th of January, 1865, and was concerned in the naval operations in James and York rivers.

The Wyandotte, fourth rate, of 550 tons, and carrying two 15-inch guns, has not yet tasted of war.

These six iron-clads will be convoyed to League Island by a fleet of 4 vessels, viz.:—The Severn, a second-rate screw, 2000 tons burden, and carrying 14 9-inch Dahlgrens and 1 60-pounder rifle. She was the flag-ship of Rear Admiral Poor, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron. The Congress, a second-rate screw of 2000 tons burthen, carrying 14 9-inch guns and 2 60-pound rifles. This vessel was built at our Navy Yard and christened the Pushmataha, but her name was changed to the Congress by Secretary Robeson. She is one of the handsomest, as well as the fleetest, frigates in service. The Kansas is a fourth-rate screw of 450 tons and carries 3 guns, and the Yantic is a sister ship. The latter saw good service at Fort Fisher.

All these vessels were comprised in Admiral Poor's squadron. There are now lying at League Island eighteen iron-clads, and when these arrive the total will be twenty-six. Besides these, we have two frigates and the old ship of the line, St. Louis, now used as a receiving ship. The cocentration of these iron-clads at League Island is an indication that the Government, so long dilatory, is at last to utilize that unequalled fresh water rendezvous.

AN EXPERT FORGER.

How his Pal Went Back on Him—Domestic Infelicity—The Wife of Two Honest Men.

At the corner of Eleventh and Market streets yesterday morning a very important arrest was made by Lieutenant C. E. Roberts, of the United States Detective force.

The prisoner's name is Young, and his offense is forgery. The detectives have been in search of him for the last four years, but so adroitly has he conducted himself that he has repeatedly eluded capture. He is a native of Ohio, is about thirty years of age, a man of most remarkable talent; is a linguist of extraordinary attainments, being able, it is said, to dictate simultaneously in two languages; besides, he is a most dexterous penman.

He is also a finished gentleman in appearance and a man of honor in some respects. His talents are employed in forgery and in violation of the neutrality laws. He was with Riehl during the whole of the Red River fiasco, where he commanded a regiment, and was highly complimented for distinguished bravery. Since the beginning of the Cuban troubles he has figured somewhat in connection with them, and is said to hold the position of colonel in the Cuban army at the present time.

The attention of the detectives was first called to the track that led to his present arrest by a communication in one of the daily papers of this city, three or four weeks ago, stating that a Cuban filibustering expedition was being fitted out here with Young at the head of it. Lieutenant Roberts first got track of him in Parkersburg, West Virginia, about three weeks ago; followed him to Baltimore, thence to Washington, thence to New York. He left New York on Saturday evening, and was arrested by the Lieutenant on the street, at the corner of Eleventh and Market streets, in this city, yesterday morning. He is in safe custody, and will be run to Washington to-day, where his case will receive the immediate attention of the United States authorities.

This man Young married the wife of a forger named William Phelan, who had deserted her after ill-treatment. Phelan was in the Quartermaster-General's office at Washington during the war, and while there he forged checks to the amount of $500,000 on the Treasury Department. He was put in prison and sentenced to pay a fine of $60,000, but he never paid the fine and managed to escape from jail. Knowing the transactions of Young, he has turned informer, and will be an important witness in the trial of the latter.

Mrs. Young, the lady mentioned above, who is the wife of both Phelan and Young, or of one as much as of the other, is now in the City of Mexico, where she lives in affluence, and is the faithful abettor of Young.

HORSE-THIEF ARRESTED.—At 6 o'clock on Saturday night Dr. Morehouse, No. 225 South Ninth street, left his horse and wagon standing in front of his residence. The Doctor went into the house, and during his absence a man jumped into the vehicle and drove off. About 11 o'clock the same night an officer of the Fifth district found in Spruce street, near Eleventh, the horse and wagon, but the whip, blanket, and hitching-strap were missing. Lieutenant Flaherty has been on the watch for the thief, and last night he nailed his man in the person of Henry Kirby, in the latter's house on Twelfth street, below Locust. The horse thief has been held in $1000 bail by Alderman Morrow to answer.

CRICKET.—The match between the Philadelphia and Young America Clubs, began on Friday last, at Germantown, was concluded on Tuesday in favor of the latter club. The attendance was very large and the game well contested throughout. These clubs will pay a return match on the beautiful grounds at Germantown early next month.

The score stood—Young America, 325; Philadelphia, 202.

I. O. G. T.

The Temperance Advocates in Council.

Yesterday afternoon the seventeenth quarterly convention of the Independent Order of Good Templars of the county of Philadelphia was held in the hall of the Germantown Lodge, No. 101, Germantown. 312 delegates were present, representing 36 lodges.

Alex. R. Cutler, W. Chief Templar, occupied the chair. The other officers were A. Virginia Stella, W. Vice Templar; Theo. M. Cavna, W. Secretary; Louis Wagner, W. Treasurer; Rev. Charles Schoch, W. Chaplain; L. J. Weichman, Past Worthy Templar.

The Committee on Erection of Fountains reported as pledged nearly enough funds to commence the erection of a Good Templar's fountain. The report was received and the committee continued.

Resolutions were passed commendatory of the Philadelphia Fountain Society, as follows:—

Resolved, That while we affirm the action of the last convention approving of the efforts of the Philadelphia Fountain Society, which is doing a noble work by supplying man and beast with water—bright water—free to all the thirsty, and will do all we can to encourage the operations of the same society in our individual capacity,

Resolved, That the committee appointed for the collection of funds for the erection of a fountain in honor of Good Templars be requested to prosecute its labors; that we invite them to visit our lodges, and that we will do all we can to hasten the speedy accomplishment of its work.

Resolved, That when funds sufficient are raised, the committee shall co-operate with the Philadelphia Fountain Society in the planning of the same; that they shall superintend the erection, and at its completion shall have it properly dedicated with appropriate services.

The following committees were appointed:—

Finance.—James Stokes; chairman, Harriet N. R. Goff, R. Grant Barnwell, Charles H. Ingram, William A. Hoffmann.

Good of the Order.—J. Harmer Jones, chairman; Harriet S. Jones, Rev. M. A. Day, Annie Weichman, Rev. T. A. Fernley.

Lodge Government.—George W. Moore, chairman; Louis Wagner, W. A. Laverty, Horace J. Smith, James T. Shillingford.

Nominations for officers for the ensuing six months were then made, and the following were elected:—

W. C. T., Louis Wagner, of Germantown Lodge, No. 101; W. V. T., Rebecca Phillips, of Wyandotte, No. 694; W. Secretary, James M. West, of Itasca, No. 560; W. Treasurer, S. T. Eldridge, of Scattergood, No. 681.

There has been a gain of 558 in the membership of the lodges during the past quarter, making the total membership of the lodges 4652.

To-morrow the State Temperance Convention will be commenced at Concert Hall.

SUICIDAL.

Seeking a Hurried Death to Escape the Slow Torture of Starvation.

The body of the young man who committed suicide on a Hoboken ferry-boat last Wednesday by shooting himself through the head, has been identified as that of James Hucter, of this city. About six weeks ago he bade adieu to his friends here, telling them that he was going to Wilmington, Del., to get work as a stereotyper. Having been unsuccessful he went to New York. He was equally unsuccessful, and when on the verge of starvation he wrote the following letter with a pencil in a trembling hand:—

"MAY 9, 1871.—Dear Mary:—I will bid you goodby. Kiss mother for me. Give my love to my brothers; and don't forget my sisters Kate and Mary, John's wife, and Maggie Castello, the girl I love, Sam Brutched, and Dan Kane. JIM HUCTER.

"Mother:—Good-by. I am dead, or will be in a few minutes. I cannot write; my love to all. I am drunk."

He sent this letter to his brother-in-law, Mr. J. Palmer, of No. 1450 N. Eleventh street, in this city.

The few cents that he had he then spent for rum. As the ferry-boat entered the Hoboken slip, Hucter shot himself through the head and expired almost instantly. Having identified the body, Mr. Palmer brought it to this city. Hucter was about thirty years old.

THE COAL TONNAGE of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and branches for the week ending Saturday, May 13, 1871, was as follows:—

	Total for Week.	Same week last year	Increase and Decrease.
Passing over Main Line and Leh. Val. Branch	22,551·15	36,234·02	d13,682·07
For shipment by Canal	11,601·06	2,316·12	9·284·14
Shipped Westward via N. Central Railroad	13,570·02	2,718·15	10,851·07
Shipped West or South from Pine Grove	1,425·11	176·06	1,249·05
Consumed on Laterals	2,071·16	1,715·11	356·05
Lehigh & Wyoming Coal	78·00	3,954·11	d3,876·11
Total Anthracite paying freight	51,298·10	47,115·17	4,182·13
Bituminous	15,364·10	9,492·16	5,871·14
Total all kinds paying freight	66,663·00	56,608·13	10,054·07
Coal for Company's use	4,293·17	2,877·14	1,356·03
Total tonnage for week	70,896·17	59,486·07	11,410·10
Previously this year	1,211,916·16	1,311,540·16	d99,624·00
Total to date	1,282,813·13	1,371,027·03	d88,213·10
SHIPPED BY CANAL.			
From Schuylkill Haven	5,252·00	3,024·17	2,227·03
From Port Clinton	550·00	69·00	481·00
Total tonnage for week	5 802·00	3,093·17	2,708·03
Previously this year	81,506·17	57,589·08	23,917·09
Total to date	87,308·17	60,663·05	26,645·12

A BOX OF TOBACCO.—A tobacconist on Second street, near Race, yesterday placed a box of tobacco, valued at $40, on the sidewalk prior to its being shipped to a customer. Presently a thief named James McManus, alias "Yaller Burns," came along, watched his chance when the storekeeper's back was turned, and then dragged the box some distance down the street, and threw his coat over it. He then waited until a "pal" would come along with a cart. In this position of guarding the box he was arrested by Officer Pigeon, who took him before Alderman Quirk. McManus was required to enter bail in $600 to answer.

A PAIR OF SNEAK THIEVES.—Frank Lockley, just out of jail, accompanied by another thief named Charles McIlvaine, went at 1 A. M. this morning into a tavern at Twenty-fourth and Hamilton streets, and stole from the counter a box of cigars while the attention of the proprietor was called in another direction. The fellows got away with the cigars, but the owner and Policeman Schelling came up with them afterwards and succeeded in running them to the station—not without difficulty, however, for the tavern-keeper received a vigorous plug in the eyes at the hands of McIlvaine. Alderman Dallas held the latter in $900 and Lockley in $500 bail.

THE GREAT PUMP AT WORK.—The wonderfully efficient pump manufactured by the Hydrostatic and Hydraulic Company of Pennsylvania, of which Colonel Barton H. Jenks is president, has been in successful operation for several days at Glen Carbon, Pennsylvania. The pump in question is three hundred feet long, and has a diameter of eight inches. It is working with entire success, and discharging 1800 gallons of water per minute. Not long since we published a full description of this wonderful piece of mechanism, and its manner of working.

THE PEACE PAGEANT.—In the grand procession of the Germans on Monday last, the establishment of Max & Kuehn, manufacturers of smoking pipes, presented a very fine appearance. There were two wagons and a barouche, each drawn by four spirited horses. The first wagon held a mammoth pipe, with thousands of minute ones dangling about it. The second contained another in which seven men were smoking, and the barouche contained some of the employes.

A DISPLEASED WORKMAN.—William Drugan is a blacksmith by trade, and was on a strike yesterday at the shop at Sixteenth and Vine streets. Another man came to the shop and went to work, which fact displeased William, who, with a vow that he wouldn't work any more, went to work with his fists at the new comer. The brawny blacksmith was held in $400 bail by Alderman Jones.

MATRIMONIAL DIFFICULTY.—The neighborhood of St. John and Beaver streets was excited this morning by a valiant Teuton attempting to shoot his wife. But his dearly beloved, not wishing to depart this life, with presence of mind gently pushed his arm aside, causing the bullet to lodge in the wall. Too much intermingling with the male sex is said to be the excuse of the would-be assassin.

"HOOK MY MONEY."

Out of the Frying-pan Into the Fire.

There is a young fellow in this city, now happily again in the clutches of the law, who is not unknown to fame. He is but 19 years of age, and yet so nimble is he as a *chevalier d'industrie* as to win the highest encomiums from his elder brothers in crime, and to merit the unceasing attention of the officers of the law. His name is Charles Wells, but his proficiency as a pickpocket won for him at an exceedingly early age the euphonious and expressive title "Hook my Money," which he has continued to carry until this day.

To vary the monotony which the constant repetition of this sobriquet would induce, he occasionally is called "Buck Thackara's Kid." "Hook my Money," about three weeks ago, dexterously lifted a well-packed wallet from the pocket of one Mr. Clark, who would not have discovered his loss in time to catch the expert thief, had not a bystander witnessed the ingenious operation and promptly "snatched" the offender. Yesterday the case was brought before Judge Finletter and a jury; the evidence, which was of the most conclusive character, was gone through; the counsel evolved their legal lore and his Honor charged, when lo! to the great concern of the prosecuting attorney and the pleasure of the "Kid" and his surrounding satellites, it was discovered that one heavy Teuton, who sat profoundly silent throughout the entire proceeding, was as innocent of the slightest knowlege of the English language as a new-born babe. Carefully the Court interpreter made his tedious way through the evidence in a dialect suited to the comprehension of the somnolent juror.

The jury then retired, and if we may believe current report an amusing scene transpired in the juridical sanctum. To their dismay the jurors discovered that it was impossible to reason with the German, since he could not speak English nor they his language. Various and ingenious were the schemes by which they might secure from him an assent to a verdict of guilty, and to one he would repeat "yah," and to another "nein." Finally they reappeared before the Judge, and instead of announcing that they could not agree, and thus putting the criminal upon another trial, they decided upon a verdict of "Not Guilty," and "Hookmy Money" was set at liberty.

Just as soon as he had slipped thus remarkably through the meshes of the law, he started for the Schutzen Park, where there was a crush of people, and where he pictured to himself lay a harvest of fat wallets waiting to be garnered. He tried his hand, and found that three weeks confinement had not dwarfed its powers; and then with sanguine expectations dropped his dexterous digits on to a plethorice portemonnaie that lay at the bottom of a capacious pocket of a partially unconscious celebrant.

Just as he had drawn the coveted prize to the surface, Detectives Gordon and Haggerty, who had kept a keen watch upon him, took him into custody. He was for the moment stunned by this turn in his fortunes, and then made the air blue with execrations. He was brought to the Central Station again a prisoner within two hours after he had been set at liberty under such remarkable circumstances.

He will have a hearing this afternoon. May he this time find a haven in Momensing.

REFORMED.

The Meeting of the Philadelphia Reformed Classis—The Election of Commissioners—General Business.

This morning at 9 o'clock the sessions of the Classis of Philadelphia of the Reformed Church of the United States were continued in Zion Church, Sixth street, above Girard avenue, the President, Rev. John Gantenbein, in the chair.

After religious exercises, the minutes were read and approved.

An election was entered into for five commissioners and their *secundi* or substitutes, to represent the classis at the next General Assembly. Nominations were offered to the number of twelve or more for the clerical commissioner, and about an equal number for lay commissioners. Tellers were appointed and the vote was taken on the two classes separately.

A second vote had to be taken on account of a tie in the count of two of the clerical nominees, and the lay vote had also to be retaken.

On counting the votes finally, it was found that the following were elected:

Clergymen.—*Primarii*—Dr. Bomberger, Dr. Neven, W. A. Neiber. A. Neigel and J. Dahlmann. *Secundi*—J. Gantenbeim, Dr. Fisher, N. Geyer, J. H. Dubbs and W. Solber.

Laymen.—*Primarii*—J. West, W. Posey, H. Schneider, W. A. Reifsnyder, and J. H. Koons. *Secundi*—W. Shasel, H. Hoover, Jacob Schmidt, W. Gelgaub and A. Miskoff.

An assessment of twenty-five cents per member was made, to be paid to the sexton of the church where the meeting was held.

The Committee on Overtures made a report of several communications which had been referred to them, and recommended appropriate action.

The report was received, and was taken up item by item and acted upon.

Item first was a communication from certain persons in New Germany, formerly forming a Lutheran congregation, which was broken up by the leaving of the clergyman, asking for aid, and that they be received into the Reformed Church. A special committee of three was appointed to confer with these persons and report to classis.

Item second was a communication from a committee of a neighboring classis, concerning the boundary of the two clases. A committee was appointed to confer with the committee of the other classis.

Item third was a call from the Church of the Ascension, of Norristown, to Rev. Edward Forney, asking classis to confirm the call. Agreed to.

Item fourth was a similar call from Christ Church, Philadelphia, which was approved of and a committee of installation appointed.

Item fifth was a request from Rev. Mr. Allworth asking classis to confirm his resignation of his present charge and to dismiss him to another classis. Granted.

Item sixth was a communication from the Heidelberg Congregation of Philadelphia, stating that a clergyman had been obtained to serve for six months. Referred to a special committee.

After some other unimportant business the classis adjourned until afternoon.

ACKNOWLEDGED.

A Letter from the London Franco-Prussian Relief Committee.

This morning Mayor Fox received the following interesting letter:—

War Victims Fund,

No. 86 Houndsdich, London, E., May 3, 1871.—Daniel M. Fox (Mayor), Chairman Philadelphia Relief Committee—Dear Friend:—Your letter of the 18th ulto., accompanied by remittance of £1000, has only just reached us, and I am requested by our committee to express to you the pleasure it has given us to have been thus chosen as the distributors of your bounty. Our work of relief to the ruined inhabitants of France has been one of the greatest interest, and although we are now approaching the end of our labors, there are still many ways open where money can be wisely and judiciously employed.

We shall consult some of our friends who have just returned from the eastern portion of France before deciding upon the precise manner of spending your noble contribution to our funds. As soon as such distribution has been made we will send you all particulars.

The large contributions to our fund that we have received from America have been of the greatest assistance to us, and we desire to express not only our own thanks, but the thanks that have been given to us by those whom we have, through the liberality of others, been enabled in some measure to assist in their dire necessity.

I am your friend, sincerely, on behalf of the Committee of the War Victims' Fund, ERNEST BECK, Secretary.

Accompanying this letter was another addressed to A. J. Drexel, Esq., Treasurer of the Relief Fund of this city, acknowledging the receipt of £1000 by the London Committee for the "Relief of the Peasantry and other Non-Combatant Sufferers in France and Germany."

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

The Fatal Accident on Market Street on Monday Last—No Blame Attached to the Driver—He is Discharged.

Coroner Brown this morning resumed his investigation of the particulars relating to the death of Thomas Beach, who was run over by car No. 62 of the Union line, at Ninth and Market streets, on Monday afternoon last.

Mr. H. L. Fenner, of No. 216 North Twelfth street, testified that he was standing on the corner of Ninth street, but did not notice the actual occurrence. He saw the driver, but the latter did not appear to be intoxicated. The car was not going rapidly.

Thomas K. Flowers, a clerk in the Custom House, was a passenger in the cars. He testified that the driver did not appear to be intoxicated, and that the car was going at the usual pace.

Harry J. Holt, living at No. 2217 North Seventh street, who was standing at the corner at the time, testified that he thought the car was going rather too fast. He did not see Mr. Beach run over.

Mr. A. H. Foster, of Bridesburg, who was a passenger, testified that the car was going at the usual rate of speed; he observed three men in front of the car; he shouted at them, and two of them ran and escaped; the other seemed to be unconscious, and was struck by the horses and run over. This witness was positive that the driver was not intoxicated.

Other witnesses corroborated the statements of the last witness, when the jury returned a verdict that the deceased Thomas Beach, came to his death from accidental injuries, by being run over by car No. 62 of the Union line, and that the jury find that no blame can be attached to the driver.

The driver, Martin Kelly, was accordingly discharged from custody.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Civil Case.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Pearson.

Thomas A. McClelland vs. Peter Hevner. An application for an injunction. Plaintiff alleged that Oliver J. Harris, of New York, owned a patent right for a process of distilling or refining whisky; that he had a conversation with defendant in reference to purchasing the patent right for the State of Pennsylvania; that defendant went ostensibly to New York, and on his return to this city stated that he had purchased the patent right for this State for the sum of $40,000, exhibiting what purported to be the transfer or assignment for this State; that he stated that certain persons were anxious to purchase the one-half interest for this State at a rate greatly exceeding the sum paid for the whole interest; that plaintiff himself purchased the one-half interest for $20,000, giving defendant $10 000 in cash and two notes for $5000 each, payable at twelve and eighteen months out of the profits of the business; that a copartnership was formed, one Ford acting as the agent for plaintiff; that plaintiff subsequently learned that defendant had not paid $40,000 for the patent right for this State, but that he obtained it for less than $8000; and that he did not purchase it until several months after plaintiff had paid him the money and give him the notes named; that defendant has shipped goods, not kept the books properly, and avoided the place of business, so that no account could be obtained; that it is reported currently by the son of Mr. Hevner that he has purchased his father's half interest in the business, and that plaintiff has never received a cent from said business. He therefore prayed that defendant may be restrained from negotiating the said notes, and be compelled to return them to plaintiff; that he may be compelled to account for said business, and pay to plaintiff such sums as may be found upon such account to be due from him to plaintiff.

Argument not concluded.

Assault and Battery.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Finletter.

Policeman Thomas Ginivan and Mary, his wife, were charged with assault and battery by Bridget Ninand. It appears that a difficulty arose between the two women about a quarrel between their children. The prosecutrix, it was alleged, sued Mrs. Ginivan, and that then a cross suit was instituted, and a warrant was placed in the hands of Policeman Ginivan. Bridget alleged that when he arrested her she asked for time to get ready, but that he refused to allow her any time, and though she had a child at her breast, he violently dragged her along the street. Jury out.

Samuel Witzman was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, but ordered to pay the costs.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St. IMMENSE STOCK OF THE BEST BRANDS IN ORIGINAL BARRELS. Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers, THOMAS MOORE & SON, JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and THOMAS MOORE. The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 4smw5

☞ A SINGLE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE most skeptical of the efficacy of HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS in Sick or Nervous Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, General Debility, etc. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation. Children take them with impunity. They are the best and most reliable. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA creates new, fresh, and healthy blood, beautifies the Complexion, and imparts a youthful appearance, dispelling Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, and all eruptions of the skin. 5 3wths7w

☞ NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1871. As our present building is about to be remodelled, so as to provide greater facilities and security in the transaction of business, we have taken the banking room in the Chamber of Commerce Building, SECOND Street, above Walnut, formerly occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, and will remove thither on the 17th inst. H. P. SCHETKY, 5 16 2t Cashier.

☞ THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, causing neither nausea or griping pains—as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day—most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons. After thoroughly purging the system use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, the Great Purifier, and they will insure new life, new blood, and renewed vigor. Try them. 5 3 wths7w

☞ ALL POWDERS AND OUTWARD APPLIcations close up the pores of the skin, rendering it harsh, coarse, and flabby, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a Fresh, Healthy, and Youthful appearance, purge the system thoroughly; use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS and HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, which beautifies the complexion. Beware of those cheap patent pills, carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons—vended in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury, or other deleterious drugs. 5 3wths7w

☞ THE STATED MONTHLY MEETING OF the Franklin Institute will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

Any persons having new inventions or communications in matters pertaining to "Science and the Arts" to present, are requested to call at the Secretary's office at the hall before the time of the meeting.

1t WILLIAM H. WAHL, Secretary.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier; thoroughly cleanses and renovates the entire system, and readily enters into the circulation of the blood, after purging with HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, the foul humors that have accumulated in the system for years. Both are carefully prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are thoroughly reliable. A test of 20 years has proved this. Try them. 5 3 wths7w

☞ "THE MAN FOR THE TIMES; OR, THE CHARACTER DEMANDED BY THE AGE."—Lecture by Rev. A. A. WILLITS, in Rev. Dr. Dale's church, RACE Street, near Sixteenth, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 18, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. 5 15 4t

☞ IF YOU DESIRE A MILD, PLEASANT, safe, and agreeable Cathartic, which will cause neither nausea or griping pains, use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; their component parts being Catawba "Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb." Should you desire a brilliant complexion, youthful appearance, new life, new fresh blood and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. 5 3wths7w

☞ PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO COMFORT and Style in Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at BARTLETT'S, 2 20tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

☞ IF YOU WOULD HAVE NEW LIFE, NEW Blood, and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. Purify the Blood and Beautify the Complexion by the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They are no cheap patent medicines, but thoroughly Pharmaceutical, and are not equalled by any English or French preparation. 5 3wths7w

☞ SERVICE AT THE STONE CHAPEL, NINTH Street, below Buttonwood. Mr. GEORGE C. NEEDHAM will preach THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. 1t*

WEDDING and ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

WEDDING AND